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# The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,080 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1887.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | TUESDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *L CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | G. N. Hector | 23rd Aug. |
| —SURAT | 3142 | 550 | I. L. Parfitt | 30th " |
| *L MASSILIA | 4908 | 1000 | S. D. Shallard | 6th Sept. |
| M ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. A. Wheler | 13th " |
| | | | | FRIDAY. |
| *L VALETTA | 4911 | 1000 | I. Orman | 23rd Sept. |
| —NIZAM | 2726 | 500 | R. Haselwood | 30th " |
| *L BALLAARAT | 4752 | 900 | P. S. Tomlin | 7th Oct. |
| M AUSTRALIA | 3664 | 600 | W. J. Nantes | 14th " |

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BOKHARA | 2944 | 500 | C. R. Edwards | 19th August. |
| HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 2nd Sept. |
| VERONA | 3116 | 600 | F. Speck | 16th " |
| ANCONA | 3128 | 600 | J. P. Hassall | 30th " |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay, | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Aug. | 10th Oct. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept. | 1st Nov. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| STURA | 4,000 | 26th August. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | P. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 7th Sept. |
| IMPERATOR (new) | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 650 | 7th Oct. |
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lemessich | 4,600 | 650 | 7th Nov. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | L. Lemessich | 4,600 | 650 | 14th Sept. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

### CITY LINE STEAMER.

CITY of CANTERBURY, for LIVERPOOL. Passengers are requested to be on board in PRINCE'S DOCK by noon, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

### HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

### KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

DRUGS.
PATENT MEDICINES.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHYSICAL APPARATUS.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.
ANALYTICAL APPARATUS.
MICROSCOPIC APPARATUS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
MEDICAL REQUISITES.
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
TOILET REQUISITES.
AERATED WATERS.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
SUNDRIES.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY 26th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 20, 1887. Agents.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

*Cook's Traveller's Gazette,* yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TREACHER & Co., Limited,

BEG to draw attention to their new and choice selection of FANCY GOODS, consisting of—

ALBUMS, plain and ornamented, in all the latest designs, from Rs. 13-8 to Rs. 80.

LADIES' CARRIAGE or HAND BAGS, fitted and unfitted, in a variety of new designs, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

Do. do. with Solid Silver-pierced Plates in front, for engraving Monograms, &c., very suitable for Presentation, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

NOTE and LETTER CASES, very useful Presents for Gentlemen, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the ROYAL FAMILY, &c., Cabinet size, Re. 1-12 each; Panel size, Rs. 6 each.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, an immense variety, in Plush, Wood, Leather, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 25 each.

GENTLEMEN'S CARD CASES, in Leather and Crocodile Hide, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8.

LADIES' CARD CASES, in Morocco and Russia Leathers and Crocodile Hides, from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 15.

CARD BOXES, very neat and ornamental Boxes to contain 2 packs of Cards, Rs. 4-8.

Do. do. 4 packs, Rs. 8.

CIGAR CASES, an unequalled assortment in Crocodile Hide, Pigskin, Russia and Morocco Leather, &c., &c., from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 30.

CIGAR CASES, in Crocodile Hide, with solid Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts, made specially for Presentation, Rs. 20 to Rs. 30.

CIGARETTE CASES, in Crocodile Hide, Russia, Morocco, and other Leathers, from Re. 1-4 to Rs. 25.

CIGARETTE CASES, in Crocodile Hide with Sterling Silver "Hall Marked" Mounts, made specially for Presentation, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25.

EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES, in Fancy Leathers, Plush, Old Tapestry, and Leather and Crocodile combined, from Rs. 9-8 to 12-8.

FANS—A large assortment of Plain White, Plain Black, and Painted, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 45.

DRESSING CASES, in a variety of new designs, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 80.

GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, in a variety of new Leathers, from Rs. 18 to 25.

GLOVE STRETCHERS—In Boxwood As. 12 each. In Ivory, Rs. 12-8 each.

IVORY BACKED HAIR BRUSHES. Sets in cases, suitable for Presentation from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

INKSTANDS—An immense variety of Fancy Patterns, Rs. 9 to Rs. 60.

DATE STANDS, in a variety of fancy Leathers, &c &c., from Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 30.

TANTALUS SCENT FRAMES—In oak, neatly mounted in Nickel, and secured with Lock and Key, 3 Bottle Frames, Rs. 22-8; 4 Bottle Frames, Rs. 30.

WORK BASKETS—Very neat pattern, in Wicker Work, ornamented with Plush Fringing, &c., and lined with Satin, Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

WRITING DESKS—A large assortment, suitable for Presents to either Ladies or Gentlemen, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100.

WRITING CABINETS—Specially designed as a Presentation Article for Gentlemen, Rs. 70 to Rs. 95.

JEWEL CASES—A large assortment in Plush, Calf, Morocco and other Fancy Leathers, &c., from Rs. 16 to Rs. 70.

GENTS' TRAVELLING JEWEL CASES, size 6 by 3, specially made to carry in Dressing Bags, &c., Rs. 16 each.

PHOTO SCREENS—In Leather, Plush, &c., to take Cabinet Photos, from Rs. 9 to Rs. 35.

HOUSEWIVES—Specially made for Officers going on service, &c., and fitted with strong Needles, Cotton, Buttons, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 10.

LADIES' FANCY HOUSEWIVES—In neat and new designs, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

PURSES, a splendid assortment in Morocco, Russia, and Solid Leather, in all the different shapes, Re 1-4 to Rs. 10.

BIRTHDAY CARDS—The newest designs, from As. 4 to Re 1-4. Hand-painted ditto, from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2.

NEWSPAPER RACKS—Made to take the Daily Newspapers, a very neat and elegant Ornament for the Library. Price Rs. 9-8 each.

CRUMB BRUSHES AND TRAYS—In Oak, Papier Mache, &c., a very useful Article for any Household, Rs. 7 to Rs. 8.

TRIPLE FOLDING MIRRORS—An immense assortment, a most useful Present to a Lady, Rs. 18 to 45.

READING DESKS—In Solid Brass to stand on the Table, Rs. 8-8 each.

Ditto ditto of superior quality to hold a book at any angle required, Rs. 30.

LADIES' WAIST BELTS—In fancy Leathers, &c., &c., Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 14.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

### NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

## DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

### DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. TEE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.

### SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

### ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS, BOOKS, BLOCKS
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES
PENCILS, CRAYONS, SAUCERS, SLANTS
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS, PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES
VARNISHES, OILS, MEDIA

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhoea, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

### SEASON'S SHOW OF NOVELTIES AND SPECIALITIES!!

DINNER DRESSES.
New Styles, Fashionably Made.

GOWNS for BOATING and TENNIS
From special cloth in the newest colors and designs.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of NEW GOODS will be found in every DEPARTMENT

At prices to meet the requirements of ALL

WALKING COSTUMES.
A choice variety in new materials.

ULSTERS and CAPES.
Original in style, perfect cut and fit.

East Street, Poona.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

### SMOKERS

SMOKERS who are in search of a really GOOD TOBACCO at a MODERATE COST will be glad to have their ATTENTION drawn to the following CHOICE BRANDS:—

| | | 1lb. tin. | ½lb. tin. | ¼lb. tin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE, Manufactured Daily | Rs. | 3 4 | 1 12 | ... |
| GOLDEN SHAG, Mild and Delicate, with Full Flavor | " | ... | 1 12 | ... |
| GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE, Fresh and Fragrant | " | ... | ... | 0 14 |
| LATAKIA, Genuine Syrian | " | ... | 1 12 | ... |

* "Appropriately called the 'Prince of Smoking Mixtures,'—it is the best I have ever smoked in or out of India."

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE.

J. NEUBERG,
5. MEADOW-STREET. BOMBAY.

### TO ABSTAINERS,

BLUE RIBBONISTS, TEATOTALLERS.

DRINK, NON-INTOXICANT.
INDIA PALE ALE,
BREWED BY
COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, LD.,

UNDER the direction of a Brewer's Chemist The pleasant, grateful, and agreeable taste of a bottle of good Ale without its objectionable ALCOHOL, at one-fourth its cost.

Re. 1-4 per dozen.

Bottles allowed for, when returned, 4 annas.

### VISITORS TO POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Can supply any Requisite
and will be glad to give
any Information wanted.

### RIEGER'S TRANSPARENT CRYSTAL SOAP.

THE Finest, Purest, and Most Neutral Transparent Soap manufactured. Its action on the Skin being most refreshing, yielding with ease an abundant and pleasant Lather.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Box of three large Tablets | Re. 1-4 | per dozen boxes | Rs. 13-8 |
| Medium Size Wash Balls, each | Re. 1 | per dozen " | Rs. 10 |
| Large do. do. do. | Re. 1-4 | per dozen " | Rs. 13-8 |
| Shaving Sticks | As. 10 | per dozen " | Rs. 6-8 |

AGENTS.—KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

## MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ......5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

### PURE INDIAN (KANGRA) VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF HIGH CLASS TEAS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from COL. HAWES' Plantation) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable Selection of the Best and Cheapest KANGRA VALLEY TEA, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our TEAS have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of Aroma.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Rs. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe and Combination, Rs. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Rs. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Rs. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

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Protractors (all kinds).
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Mounted Drawing Papers.
Cartoon Papers.
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Tracing Paper
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils.

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*.* ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & Co. LD., BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

### BARTON AND COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CLEARANCE SALE
WILL BE POSTPONED
UNTIL MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT,

When ALL GOODS will be marked in plain figures at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DON'T FORGET, MONDAY, 22ND.

NEAR KEMP & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

### LIPP'S PIANOS,

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

### POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts......Rs. 72
Per case of 2 doz. pints......Rs. 75

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Ld., (In Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL RESOLUTION was PASSED on the 1st day of August 1887 and CONFIRMED this day to WIND UP the Company voluntarily, and the Undersigned have been appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

N. GAMUDIA.
JAMES THORBURN.

Bombay, August 20.

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THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1887, at the rate of Rs. 60 (Sixty) per Share of Rs. 1,000 paid up; and Rs. 30 (Thirty) per Share of Rs. 500 paid up, will on and after TUESDAY, the 6th September next, be paid to Shareholders whose names will stand on the Register on the 25th instant.

The REGISTER of SHAREHOLDERS will be CLOSED from the 25th inst. to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Ld.

Bombay, 20th August.

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WARDHA COAL STATE RAILWAY.

WANTED, an UNDER-GROUND SURVEYOR, for the Warora Colliery, must have had previous experience in mines. Application with copies of testimonials, stating what salary is required, to be forwarded to the MANAGER, Wardha Coal State Railway, Nagpur, C.P.

J. Y. DAVIDSON,
Manager, Wardha Coal State Railway.

Nagpur, C.P., 18th August, 1887.

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THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (30) thirty per share (free of Income Tax) for the Half-year ended the 30th June 1887, WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 29th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 24th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th to the 31st instant, both day inclusive.

By order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 20, 1887.

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NOTICE is hereby given that PAROO OOMERSEY, PERAJ OOMERSEY and DOONGERSEY OOMERSEY, have contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any interest to or in the said property, either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known within 14 days from the date hereof to the Undersigned, at No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the contract will be completed without reference to any such claim, and all such claims will be considered as waived.

All that piece of land, a portion of the Pension and Tax tenure and a portion of the Fazendare tenure, whereof P. T. Vaz is the Fazendar, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 836, and Street Nos. 150 and 154, situate at and on the north side of the Musjid Bunder Road, near the Jakaria Musjid, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the house of Joonas Noor Mahomed, on the west by the house of Esmail Khudvani, and on the south by the Musjid Bunder Road, aforesaid.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1887.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE & DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September 1887, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz:—

To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1887.

To declare a Dividend.

To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Pranjeewan Sewram, as Director.

To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, August 19, 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th August, to FRIDAY, the 2nd September, 1887, (both days inclusive).

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## VIZETELLY'S CELEBRATED PUBLICATIONS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| A Mere Accident, by George Moore | 2 | 6 |
| A Mummer's Wife, by George Moore | 2 | 6 |
| A Modern Lover, by George Moore | 1 | 6 |
| The Iron Master, by Georges Ohnet | 1 | 10 |
| Cloud and Sunshine, by Georges Ohnet | 2 | 6 |
| Sappho: Parisian Manners, by A. Doudet, illst. | 2 | 6 |
| Papa, Mamma and Baby, by G. Dros, illustrated | 2 | 6 |
| My Brother Yves, by Pierre Loti | 2 | 6 |
| A City Girl: A Realistic Story, by John Law | 1 | 10 |
| My First Crime, by Gustave Mace | 1 | 10 |
| The Friend of the Family, by F. Dostoieffsky | 3 | 8 |
| War and Peace, by Count Tolstoi, 3 Vols., each | 3 | 8 |
| Jilts and other Social Photographs, by E. C. Grenville Murray, illustrated | 3 | 8 |
| Spendthrifts and other Social Photos, by E. C. Grenville Murray, illustrated | 3 | 8 |
| People I have Met, by E. C. Grenville Murray, illustrated ... Rs. 7-6 & | 1 | 10 |
| Under the Lens: Social Photos, by E. C. Grenville Murray, illustrated, 2 Vols. | 10 | 6 |
| Paris Herself Again, by G. Augustus Sala, illst. | 1 | 10 |
| Dutch Pictures and Pictures done with a Quill, by G. A. Sala, illustrated ... Rs. 7-6 & | 1 | 10 |
| Under the Sun, by G. A. Sala ... Rs. 7-6 & | 1 | 10 |
| Icarus, by Author of a Jaunt in a Junk | 3 | 8 |
| In the Change of Years, by F. Lovelace | 3 | 8 |
| Crime and Punishment, by F. Dostoieffsky | 4 | 2 |
| Nana's Daughter | 1 | 12 |
| Young Guard: Paris Moral and Manners | 1 | 12 |
| Nana, by Zola, illustrated ... Rs. 5-4 & | 2 | 6 |
| Therese Raquin, by Zola, illustrated | 4 | 2 |
| Germinal Raquin, by Zola, illustrated | 4 | 2 |
| Rush for the Spoil, by Zola | 4 | 2 |
| How Jolly Life is, by Zola | 4 | 2 |
| Piping Hot, by Zola, illustrated ... Rs. 5-4 & | 4 | 2 |
| Fortune of the Rongous, by Zola, illustrated | 4 | 2 |
| His Masterpiece, by Zola, illustrated | 4 | 2 |
| Conquest of Plassans, by Zola, illustrated | 4 | 2 |
| Abbe Mouret's Transgression, by Zola, illustrated. | 4 | 2 |
| A Love Episode, by Zola, illustrated | 4 | 2 |
| The Assommoir, by Zola, illustrated, Rs. 5-4 and | 4 | 2 |
| The Ladies' Paradise, by Zola, illustrated | 2 | 6 |
| The Forked Tongue, by R. L. de Havilland, Rs. 1-2 and | 2 | 6 |
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| Fromont the Younger and Risler the Elder, by Doudet | 1 | 1 |
| The Trials of Jetta Malanbret, by V. Cherbuleey, Rs. 4-2 and | 2 | 6 |
| The Low Born Lover's Revenge, by V. Cherbuleey | 1 | 1 |
| Between Midnight and Dawn, by Ina L. Cassibs | 4 | 2 |
| Injury and Insult; A Russian Realistic Novel, by F. Dostoieffsky | 3 | 8 |
| Roland, or the Expiation of a Sin, by Ary Ecilaw | 2 | 6 |
| Salambo, a Realistic Romance of Ancient Carthage, by G. Flaubert | 4 | 2 |
| Madame Bovary: Provincial Manners, by G. Flaubert | 4 | 2 |
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| The Threatening Eye, by E. F. Knight, Rs. 4-2 and | 2 | 6 |
| A Hero of our Own Time, by M. W. Lermontoff | 2 | 6 |
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| Prince Serge Panine, by Georges Ohnet | 2 | 6 |
| Countess Sarah, by Georges Ohnet, Rs. 4-2 and | 2 | 6 |
| Disenchantment, by F. Mabel Robinson | 4 | 2 |
| Mr. Butler's Ward, by F. Mabel Robinson | 4 | 2 |
| Saved by a Smile, by James Siree | 1 | 10 |
| Story of the Diamond Necklace, by Henry Vizitelly | 4 | 2 |
| His Child-Friend, by Author of "The Chevelgy Novels" | 2 | 6 |
| America Revisited, by G. Augustus Sala, 400 illustrations | 7 | 6 |
| A Journey Due South, by G. Augustus Sala, illustrated | 8 | 12 |
| High Life in France under the Republic, by E. C. Grenville Murray | 3 | 8 |
| In Russian and French Procons, by P. Kropelkine | 5 | 4 |
| Virgin Widow, by A Mathay | 1 | 12 |
| Odette's Marriage; by Albert Delpit | 1 | 12 |
| Woman of Fire; by Adolphe Belot | 1 | 12 |

Zola's Novels at Rs. 1-12 each.

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| Assommoir. | Germinal. |
| Therese Raquin. | Piping Hot. |

Rush for Spoil.

GABORIAU'S & DU BOISGOBEY'S NOVELS, per Vol. ans. 11.

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| In Peril of his Life. | Old age of Lecoq, 2 vols. |
| The Leronge Case. | Crime of the Opera House, 2 vols. |
| Lecoq the Detective, 2 vols. | Fight for a Fortune. |
| Gilded Clique. | Golden Pig, 2 vols. |
| Other People's Money. | Thumb Stroke. |
| Slaves of Paris, 2 vols. | Coral Pin, 2 vols. |
| Dossine, No. 113. | Severed Hand. |
| Mistery of Orcival. | Pretty Babiole. |
| Count's Millions, 2 Vols. | His Great Revenge, 2 vols. |
| Little Old Man of Batignolles. | Nameless Man. |
| | Fernando's Choice. |
| Intrigues of a Poisoner. | Phantom Leg. |
| The Catastrophe, 2 vols. | Day of Reckoning, 2 vols. |
| Golden Tress. | Bertha's Secret. |
| In the Serpent's Coils. | Jailer's Pretty Wife. |
| Who died last. | Convict Colonel. |
| Angel of the Chimes. | Railway Tragedy. |
| Thieving Fingers. | |

Red Band, 2 vols.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. EDEN HALL, ARRIVED
21st August, 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st August, 1887.

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NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER PREMJEE MAWJEE and THUCKER ODHAVJEE COREJEE have CONTRACTED TO SELL All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement (146 6-9) square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1015, and New No. 8225, Old Survey No. 2063, and New Survey No. 729, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, Assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Old No. 5, and New Nos. 36, 38, and 40, situate on the west side of and fronting towards Bapoo Khote Street, otherwise called Jambiee Moholla, in the subdistrict of Fort, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the north by the house of Amirudin bin Husson Sale Khatiff, on the east by the said Bapoo Khote Street, on the south by the house of Mahomed Hoosein bin Allybhoy Nurmawalla, and on the west by a sweeper's passage. All persons having any claim or demand on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 15, Esplanade Road, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the sale will be completed, and all claims will be considered null and void.—Dated the 20th August, 1887.

TYABJEE and DAYABHAI,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| HOP | SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH. | BITTERS. |
| HOP | "52, Storks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887. | BITTERS. |
| HOP | "To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.) 41, Farringdon-road. | BITTERS. |
| HOP | "I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of | BITTERS. |
| HOP | your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken | BITTERS. |
| HOP | very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the | BITTERS. |
| HOP | kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse in- | BITTERS. |
| HOP | stead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only | BITTERS. |
| HOP | last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, | BITTERS. |
| HOP | and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of | BITTERS. |
| HOP | Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now | BITTERS. |
| HOP | two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she | BITTERS. |
| HOP | has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she | BITTERS. |
| HOP | did before she was taken ill. "You can make what use you | BITTERS. |
| HOP | like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, | BITTERS. |
| HOP | I should be sorrowing over her loss—Yours faithfully. | BITTERS. |
| HOP | (Signed) "R. K. Hamilton." HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, | BITTERS. |
| HOP | KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medi- | BITTERS. |
| HOP | cine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and | BITTERS. |
| HOP | wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other | BITTERS. |
| HOP | medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a | BITTERS. |
| HOP | bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person | BITTERS. |
| HOP | in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, | BITTERS. |
| HOP | or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life. | BITTERS. |

NOTICE.
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NOTICE.
NOTICE.

HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.

THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.

BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES
IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes.
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India:
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents: M. M. MODY & Co., Ld.,
Apollo Street, Fort.

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JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street. | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

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(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU.
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

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GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

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FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

ONE English-Built light DOG-CART, nearly new, the property of the late Mr. Calvocaressi.

One second-hand English-built BROUGHAM with patent brake, suitable for one or pair of horses.

One bran new English-built light canoe BAROUCHE.

One circular-fronted new office BROUGHAM.

And some best real MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 and 14 lbs.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

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"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ............ Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ 2 ............ „ 27 „ „ „
Do. „ 3 ............ „ 26 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

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## NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 26th August next, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

25th July, 1887.

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BYCULLA CLUB—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held, at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 27th August 1887, at 6 o'clock p.m.

H. P. YELD, Surgeon-Major,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 25th July 1887.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

---

MADRAS RACES—1888.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES CLOSE on 1st September. For revised Prospectus see *Pioneer* of 20th August.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secy. Races.

---

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per Share is declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m., on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 13th day of August, 1887, on production of Share Certificates.

JEEWANDASS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th August, 1887.

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GEYER & CO., Limited.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on FRIDAY, the 12th August, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the AGRA BANK, LD., on or before the 31st instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 16th August.

---

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

---

THOMPSON'S PATENT SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

CARRIES THOUSANDS DAILY.

Patronised by H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES,
And many other Royal Personages.

WRITE for Terms for Erection and Working to Mr. J. H. SAMS, Thompson's Patent Gravity Switchback Railway Company, AMERICAN EXHIBITION, WEST BROMPTON, LONDON.

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FRERE-FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL,
BOMBAY.

TRUSTEES.

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|---|---|
| The Archdeacon of Bombay. | The Accountant General. |
| The Senior Presidency Chaplain. | The Principal of the Elphinstone College. |
| | The Collector of Bombay. |

THIS SCHOOL occupies an excellent site on the Esplanade, with large spacious rooms and dormitories open to the sea-breeze on all sides, under the care of a qualified European Lady Superintendent.

The scale of Tuition fees is as follows:—

| | Per Mensem. |
|---|---|
| Standards I. and II. | Rs. 3 |
| Do. III. IV. | „ 4 |
| Do. V. | „ 5 |
| Do. VI. | „ 6 |
| Do. VII. | „ 7 |
| Do. VIII. | „ 8 |
| Matriculation Class | Rs. 10 |

The Education offered comprises all the subjects required by the Government standards, including those of the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, for which candidates are carefully prepared.

A limited number of Boarders are received.

The rate of Boarding fees will be arranged in each case by the Lady Superintendent.

For terms and prospectus, apply to Miss CHAPMAN, Lady Principal.

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GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

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DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

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GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

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CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens ......... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do. ......... „ 2-12 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

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PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

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PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| IRON ROOFS | CRANES | BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS |
| ROAD ROLLERS | CYLINDERS | |
| LAMP POSTS | GATES | ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS |
| GIRDERS | RAILINGS | |
| BRIDGES | COLUMNS | |

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

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SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR, OR TAFFETTA SHIRTS.
Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
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NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
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INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
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NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

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6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | per dozen. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Cesart Gordon & Co.'s Madeira, Choice Reserve.. | 28 0 |
| Do. do. Old Particular ... | 25 0 |
| Do. do. Selected ......... | 22 0 |
| A Dreher's German Beer, Quarts ......... | 6 0 |
| Do do Pints ......... | 3 8 |
| Catto's Old Highland Whisky ......... | 28 0 |

REMINGTON & Co.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or ......... | Rs. 55 0 | Rs 58 0 |
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ......... | „ 52 0 | „ 54 0 |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole ......... | „ 58 0 | „ 60 0 |
| From Messrs. Deutz and Geldermann Ay-en-Champagne. | | |
| Goldlack, extra ......... | Rs. 0 0 | „ 57 0 |
| STILL HOCKS. | | |
| From J. M. Pabstmann, Sohn, Mayence. | | |
| SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES | | |
| Laubenheimer ......... | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer ......... | „ 16 0 | „ 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer ......... | „ 17 0 | — |
| Liebfrauenmilch ......... | „ 21 0 | „ 24 0 |
| Steinwein ......... | „ 21 0 | — |
| Hochheimer Berg ......... | „ 25 0 | „ 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer ......... | „ 25 0 | „ 29 0 |
| Marcobrunner ......... | „ 28 0 | „ 31 0 |
| FRENCH WHITE WINES. | | |
| From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc. | | |
| Sauterne ......... | Rs. 20 0 | — |
| PORT WINES. | | |
| From J. W. Burmester, Oporto. | | |
| Good Old Red Port ......... | Rs. 19 0 | — |
| Fine „ „ ......... | „ 22 0 | — |
| Very fine „ ......... | „ 27 0 | — |
| Most particular Preserved Old Red Port. | „ 38 0 | — |
| CLARETS. | | |
| From Messrs. H. & C. Balaresque, Bordeaux. | | |
| Chateau de Franda ......... | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc ......... | „ 14 0 | — |
| Les Canons ......... | „ 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun ......... | „ 18 0 | — |
| Chateau Leoville ......... | „ 19 0 | — |
| Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe ......... | „ 21 0 | — |
| Chateau Lafitte ......... | „ 23 0 | — |
| Chateau Mauvesin ......... | „ 27 0 | — |
| From Munzer & Fils. | | |
| Haut Canon ......... | Rs. 15 0 | — |
| Margaux Medoc ......... | „ 17 0 | — |
| Chateau Larose ......... | „ 28 0 | — |
| From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc. | | |
| Listrac Medoc ......... | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 2 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre ......... | „ 16 0 | — |
| From J. Roemer & Sohn, Wien. | | |
| Hungarian Claret ......... | Rs. 17 0 | — |
| Chateau Roemer ......... | „ 16 0 | — |
| From Franz Scarvast. | | |
| Carlowitzer ......... | Rs. 12 0 | „ 14 0 |
| From Brandenburg Freres, Bordeaux. | | |
| St. Julien, Star Label ......... | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| „ Red Bar ......... | „ 12 0 | „ 14 0 |
| Chateau Larose ......... | „ 20 0 | „ 22 0 |
| BRANDY. | | |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ...... | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { Munzer-fils. } | „ 25 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules... | „ 27 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules | „ 30 0 | |
| Vieux Cognac fine Champagne......... | „ 35 0 | |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** | „ 37 0 | |
| BURGUNDY. | | |
| From A. Dupille, Macau Medoc. | | |
| Volnay ......... | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Chambertin ......... | „ 28 0 | |
| WHISKY. | | |
| Thistle Blend Whisky *** ......... | Rs. 25 0 | |
| „ „ * ......... | „ 23 0 | |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend * ......... | „ 21 0 | |

BEER.

| | Per doz. qts | Per doz. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| Bavarian Export Beer ......... | Rs. 6 0 | Rs. 3 8 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles ......... | „ 5 4 | „ ... |
| Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer ......... | „ 6 0 | „ 4 0 |
| Marburg's Pilsener Beer ......... | „ 5 4 | „ 3 4 |
| Grimm's „ „ ......... | „ 5 0 | — |

ITALIAN WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vino Barola ......... | Rs. 16 0 | — |
| Vino Barbera ......... | „ 15 0 | — |
| Vino Grignolino ......... | „ 15 0 | — |

SUNDRIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Italian Vermouth (Torino) ......... | Rs. 16 0 | — |
| „ Finest | „ 18 0 | — |
| Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles... | „ 40 0 | — |
| Finest Kummel ......... | „ 30 0 | — |
| Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom ...... | „ 15 0 | — |
| Chartreuse, Yellow ......... | „ 63 0 | — |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. | Rs. 0 11 | per lb. |
| Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. ...... | „ 2 4 | per tin. |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest ......... | per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 |
| Italian Butter, finest, extra quality... | ½ lb. tin at | 0 9 |
| | 1 do. | 1 0 |
| | 2 do. | 1 12 |

From Bush, Barnewitz & Co., Wolfenbuttel.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus ......... | Rs. 2 8 | Rs. 1 8 |
| Asparagus, middle size ......... | „ 2 0 | „ ... |
| Celery ......... | — | „ 0 10 |
| French Beans ......... | — | „ 0 10 |
| Young Cut Beans ......... | — | „ 0 10 |
| Young Peas I. ......... | — | „ 0 12 |
| „ II. ......... | — | „ 0 10 |
| Peas for Soup ......... | — | „ 0 12 |
| Young Carrots ......... | — | „ 0 10 |
| Spinage in Water ......... | — | „ 0 10 |
| Small Sausages ......... | — | „ 1 8 |
| Smoked Sausages ......... | — | „ 1 8 |

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Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

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FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Increase of Funds.

| | 1885. | 1886. |
|---|---|---|
| Income ......... | £1,479,518 | £1,515,165 |
| General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Funds ......... | £1,850,000 | £1,870,000 |
| Life and Annuity Funds ......... | £3,698,612 | £3,807,579 |
| Total Invested Funds ......... | £7,072,140 | £7,324,034 |

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

*Reduced Life Rates:—Liberal terms.*

*Large bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.*

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

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## BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana vs. Carlton Club, 11 a.m.
Temperance Meeting, Grant Road Church. 8 p.m.

**Vessels arrived.**—The following vessels arrived on the 20th:—Rosario (s) from Newcastle; Inchulva (s), Karachi; Lombardy (s), Hongkong; Commilla (s), Karachi; Taif (s), Jeddah: Eden Hall (s), Liverpool; Nedjed (s), Cardiff; Chitern (s), Aden; and Booldana (s) Calcutta.

**Vessels sailed.**—The following vessels sailed on the 20th:—R. Rubattino (s), for Genoa; Bokhara (s), China and Australia; and Yesso (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—Astrea (brig), for Port Natal.

**Prince's Dock.**—The s.s. Rosario entered, and the s.s. Bokhara, R. Rubattino, and Goldsbro left, the dock yesterday.

**Temperance.**—There will be a Temperance Meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Temperance Association in the Grant Road Church, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

**A Notorious Thief.**—Rahim Kassim, who admitted four previous convictions was charged before Mr. Crawley-Boevey on Saturday, with stealing a purse, containing seven annas. The prisoner had only come out of jail on the 13th instant. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

**Wilful Trespass.**—Balloo Hurry was on Saturday charged, at the instance of Inspector Cobb, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with wilfully trespassing in the premises of Shiva Janno, a bookbinder, at Matharpackady, on Friday, about midnight. The accused entered the bed-room of complainant's wife, when he was arrested and handed over to the police. He was under the influence of liquor at the time, and occupied a room in the same chawl as the complainant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges, and stated he was drunk at the time and did not know what he did. He was fined Rs. 15.

**Female Education among Parsees.**—The progress of female education among Parsees appears to be very satisfactory. A committee has lately been formed of some of the leading members of the community to establish three English schools for girls. The following gentlemen are on the committee:—Sir D. M. Petit, Messrs. Framji N. Patel, Heerjeebhoy H. Setna, Sorabji S. Bengalee, Cursetjee M. Setna, Dosabhoy Framji Karaka, Jamsetji N. Tata, K. R. Kama, Jehangeer B. Murzban, Jamsetji C. Cama, Nowroji Gamadia, Bomonji F. Cama, Framji E. Davar and Jehangeer H. Punthaky.

**Death at the House of Correction.**—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the House of Correction, touching the death of Ismail Jan Mahomed, aged 25 years. Deceased was a prisoner in the jail undergoing a term of one year's rigorous imprisonment, and sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper on the 24th February last. He was admitted into the jail hospital on the 13th instant suffering from severe internal pains, and he could bear no pressure on the stomach. The symptoms continued to increase, and he died on Friday. The medical evidence went to show that the death of the deceased was caused by peritonitis, and a verdict in accordance to the medical evidence was recorded.

**Death from Burns.**—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Shaik Cussam Shaik Adum. Deceased was a day labourer employed on the steamship Knight of St. John, lying in the harbour. He was about 40 years of age. On Thursday last, deceased and two other labourers were engaged in painting a ballast tank under a boiler in the stoke-hole of that ship; and there was an open oil lamp on the ballast tank burning at the time. As they were working deceased and another happened to dip their brushes into the bucket of paint at the sametime, this caused the bucket to upset, the paint fell on the lamp, and igniting set their clothes on fire. They rushed out of the place into the engine-room and their clothes were torn off. The deceased was more seriously burnt than the other man, and died from the effects of the burns at the hospital at 9-30 on Saturday morning last. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

**Cruelty to Animals.**—Some cart drivers were prosecuted on Saturday before Mr. Crawley-Boevey by an agent of the P. C. A. Society for treating their animals with cruelty. One of the accused firmly disputed the agent's statement that he was driving a lame bullock, but admitted having been fined on the same charge on Tuesday last. The magistrate, having satisfied himself of the truth of the complaint, fined the driver Rs. 3.—Another cartman was fined a sum of Rs. 4 for a similar offence. He was the servant of a man who owns fourteen bullocks, and his Worship hoped that the fine would practically come out of the pocket of the owner.—A third accused was charged with overloading his cart. He was proceeding from Tank Bunder to the foot of Nowroji Hill, and had to cross two overbridges on the way. He was fined Rs. 2. The magistrate commented upon the ignorance of these drivers who do not understand the permanent injury they might do to their animals for the sake of present gains.

**Theft at Marcks and Co.'s Establishment.**—A young man named Reuben Benjamin, was placed before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, on Saturday, on a charge of stealing a diamond ring from the shop of Marcks and Company. It appears from the story of the prosecution that the prisoner went to the shop on Friday evening and asked to be shown some watches. He selected one, and agreed to buy it. He then wanted to see some rings, and while an assistant was showing them to the accused, the latter dexterously took out from the case a valuable diamond ring. Shortly after the accused had left, the ring was found missing, and he was apprehended by men who were sent in pursuit of him. The prisoner defended himself by saying that Francis, an employe in the shop, bore a grudge against him, and he suggested the possibility of Francis having surreptitiously put the ring into his pocket for the purpose of bringing him into trouble. After taking the evidence of Mr. Burley, the assistant employed in the shop, his Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case.

**An Unwelcome Visitor.**—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Jooma Mataka, a Siddee fireman, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with wilfully trespassing on the premises of Pestonjee Muncherjee, a broker, residing at Walkeshwar Road, on Friday night last. The case for the prosecution was that the accused on the night in question, at about half-past 10 o'clock, entered by the front-door of complainant's premises, which was closed but not fastened from the inside, and which opened to his sitting room, where complainant's children were sleeping. The children, on being aroused by the unwelcome visitor, commenced screaming, which brought out the complainant and his wife from an adjoining room. The complainant asked the Siddee to leave the premises. He refused to do so; and was endeavouring to get hold of the hand of complainant's wife, calling her "bai," "bai." The complainant thereupon seized the intruder, called for a policeman, and gave him in charge. The accused admitted the truth of the complaint, and in his defence stated that he was under the influence of liquor, and not aware of what he was doing at the time. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

**The Parsee Lying-in Hospital.**—From a quarterly report on the working of the institution prepared by its zealous honorary secretary, Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman, it appears that there were up to date forty-eight applications for admission which were accepted, and that twenty more applications had to be rejected for want of sufficient accommodation. Twenty-four ladies have had the benefit of the advantage afforded by the institution. One of them was admitted free, while a fee of from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 was received from the others. The total fees received since the institution was started amounted to Rs. 593. The total expenditure up to date was Rs. 4,253-7-10; and deducting the fees received, the monthly expenditure came to Rs. 400. There was a sum of Rs. 6,970-4-1 to the credit of the institution, and Rs. 1,865 remained to be realised. At the meeting of the committee, to which the secretary's report was presented, thanks were voted to the honorary physicians, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. Dinshaw Bomanjee Master, and Dr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Cursetjee, for their zealous exertions and gratuitous services. Thanks were also voted to the honorary treasurer, Mr. Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, and to the honorary secretary, Dr. Temooljee B. Nariman.

**The Quadrille Party at Parel.**—A very enjoyable Quadrille Party was given on Friday evening by the Parel Gymkhana Committee, in the G. I. P. R. Reading Room at Parel. The dance was well attended, and the "youthful couples chased the glowing hours with flying feet" till early on Saturday morning. In these dog days with its dearth of amusements the efforts of the Parel folks were much appreciated, and it is to be hoped that another party will soon be given. Mr. Dunk acted as Master of Ceremonies, and it is not too much to say the success of the party, financial as well as otherwise, were due to his energetic efforts.

**Consecration of a New Fire-Temple.**—The ceremony of consecrating the new fire-temple of the Parsee community at Chundunwady, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 23rd May 1886, by Dustoor Dr. Minocherjee, was performed yesterday in the presence of a vast assemblage of Zoroastrians. For the past four days about forty priests have been performing the ceremony, night and day, in connection with the opening, under the guidance of the High Priest, Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee, which were brought to a close yesterday morning, when the final ceremony of "Jasan" was performed at 9-30 a.m., by more than one hundred priests. At the conclusion of the ceremony, an "Anjuman Patr" (letter to the community) from the influential committee of Parsee gentlemen, who had been entrusted with the management of the fund and the building of the fire temple, was read by Mr. Sorabjee Rustamjee Bunshah, one of the secretaries, congratulating the community on the successful completion of a fire-temple, the first of its kind, which was the common property of the community, as all the existing fire temples in Bombay are endowed and owned by private individuals. The letter further stated that not only the Parsee ladies and gentlemen of Bombay, but of numerous other stations in India and China, had contributed freely towards its erection, thus showing the sympathy felt by them towards the Bhagarsath Mobeds or priests who are ousted from office and emolument in the Wadia Fire temple, owing to certain incidents brought to light in a suit in the High Court in connection with the management of the funds of the latter fire-temple. The letter concluded declaring that the temple was now open for the performance of all Zoroastrian ceremonies, and appointing Dustoor Dr. Jamaspjee as its Dustoor. A valuable shawl was presented to the Dustoor by Mr. Pestonjee Rustamjee Kanga, the vice-president of the committee, amidst loud cheers. A letter was read by Mr. Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Kanga, from Mr. Manockjee Hormusjee Purvez, in which the latter gentleman offered (in addition to his first donation of Rs. 9,500 paid towards the cost of erection of the building) Rs. 9,000 in Government paper, towards defraying the cost of light and performance of certain religious ceremonies. Two large wells have been sunk in the building, which bear inscriptions on tablets—one in memory of the late Dr. Khurshedjee Framjee Khory, and the other in memory of the late Pestonjee Jehangir Tarachund. The ceremony ended about 11 o'clock amid loud cheers. During the day and in the evening large numbers of Parsee ladies and gentlemen visited the place. This fire-temple forms only a portion of the building known as the Anjuman Atesh-beheram, which the committee hope to be able to finish in about two years more.

**Big Fees.**—It has been commonly believed that the pagoda tree of India had, long ere this, been denuded of its berries, but it would appear that such is not the case. Mr. Eardley Norton left Madras on Saturday last for Hyderabad, in connection with the Vanaparthy Rajah's estate, and has received a fee of no less than Rupees 30,000 for the services he is to render.—*Maslim Herald.*

**Increased Shipping Facilities at Karachi.**—The Erskine Wharf has been completed, and on Sunday last we observed that the cranes were being tried for the first time. Every thing connected with it seemed to work smoothly. The entire work has been done departmentally, resulting, we hear, in a large saving as compared with the estimated amount, and that in a very short short space of time, for which great credit is due to Mr. Price, Port Engineer, and his subordinates engaged in the work. It was rumoured that the s.s. Werneth Hall was to have gone to this wharf, but owing to the minor details connected with it not being completed, that vessel could not be brought alongside. However, before the month is over we believe the pier will be quite ready and open to receive another vessel.—*Sind Times.*

## THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

On Saturday, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. Saturday was the fortieth day of the hearing.

Mr. Starling, in resuming his address on behalf of the defendant, read the evidence of further witnesses called for his client to prove the Khoja custom as to succession and inheritence. There were, he said, eight or ten distinct witnesses as to custom, respectable Bombay witnesses whose evidence had in no way been impeached. Mr. Starling next commented upon the evidence of the witnesses called on behalf of the plaintiff, contending that the three witnesses who spoke of the Khoja custom prevailing at Bussora and other places out of Bombay were unreliable and untrustworthy. Having commented upon the evidence as far as he could go, Mr. Starling said the translations to which he wished to refer were not yet ready; and he therefore asked for an adjournment.

The Judge asked of Mr. Starling, leaving the translations alone for the present, could not deal with other parts of the case.

Mr. Jardine thought that if his learned friend could now deal with the accounts, he could be saving the time of the Court.

Mr. Starling said he was not prepared to go into that branch of the case; and besides the course suggested by his learned friend would be very inconvient to him.

After some other discussion, further hearing of the case was adjourned.

## A PASSENGER'S CLAIM FOR LOSS AT SEA.

At the High Court on Saturday, Bhikoo Dushrath Sette appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and applied for leave to file a suit *forma pauperis* against Messrs. Shipperd and Company, the owners of the coasting steamers, to recover, Rs. 2,309-14-0, with interest, as damages for gold and silver ornaments, cash and clothes, which were lost in the sea at Junjeera while the applicant was trying to land from one of the defindant's steamers there. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the defendants.

The applicant stated that, on the 21st April last, he was a passenger for Junjeera on board of one of the defendant's steamers. While the steamer was in Junjeera bunder, and the applicant was about to get down from the steamer into a boat alongside, he was owing to the negligence of the lascars on board, thrown into the sea and had a narrow escape from being drowned. He had then with him some cash which he had borrowed to purchase a field in his father-in-law's native place, whither he was going, and gold and silver ornaments and clothes belonging to his wife. The property was worth Rs. 2,309-14-0, and he had served several notices upon the steamer's owners to recover the value, but no reply had been received. The applicant said he was not possessed of any other property, and prayed to be allowed to sue in *forma pauperis.*

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, the applicant said he did not know the name of the steamer by which he was a passenger. He purchased a ticket, but he did not inform anybody that he had ornaments with him. He had with him Rs. 1,300 which he had borrowed from some sowcars. The ornaments belonged to his wife, who did not join in the present application, because she was not present at the time of the accident.

To the Court.—Witness borrowed money from sowcars for the purpose of buying some fields near Junjeera, to which he was going. If he did not succeed in the present suit, he should yet have to repay the sowcars. The goods lost were not insured. Witness earned seven or eight rupees a month; and had no other property save that he had lost.

Mr. Russell said he had no evidence to prove that the applicant possessed any property, but he contended that he could not sue in this Court, and the suit ought to have been brought in the Small Causes Court.

His Lordship said that the Act referred to by Mr. Russell applied to Small Causes Courts in the Mofussil and not to the local Court. The Court give the applicant permission to sue in *forma pauperis.*

Fathers blessed with daughters, observes the correspondent of an up-country paper, had better stay away from Simla unless they intend to entertain freely. At a recent dance, a young masher was asked by the host to dance with a remarkably pretty girl—also what is termed "a good mover"—who had just arrived from the plains. Before giving an answer he inquired: "Do they entertain? as I have made it a rule to dance only with girls whose people ask one to dinner." Not receiving a decided answer to his question, he passed on to a matron whose portly form spoke of dinners many and good. Happy must be the mother of this sensible young man! His rise will be rapid and sure.

The river at Ferozepore has risen to a higher level than it did during the floods of last year, and the people who see the wonderful railway bridge only ¾ miles long over a river that spreads nearly 3½ miles during the inundation season say in wonder and amazement: "Even the river obeys the *Sirkar!*" It is truly a marvellous sight—the foaming waters gurgling along side the 28 piers, the great force of the water below in this narrow space. The noise of the train above while passing over the bridge, and the traffic crossing over the train makes the simple people exclaim "See! see! the boats are below the train, and the train below the yakkas and gharies and horses! *Dhan! Dhan Sirkar!*" (O great, great Government!)

## THE STAR OF INDIA MILL COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday at the registered office of the company, Church Gate Street, Fort. The Hon'ble Perozshaw M. Mehta presiding. The following report of the directors made up to the 30th June 1887 was submitted to the meeting:—

Gentlemen,—the directors have much pleasure in submitting this their first report. The company was registered on the 25th of November 1886. As the shareholders are aware the capital of the company consist of Rs. 10 lakhs, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 1,000 each. Of these, 300 fully paid-up shares of the company have been accepted by the contractors who are building and equipping the company's mills, in payment of the cost of the building and machinery, the remaining 700 shares have also been subscribed for. The first call of Rs. 250 per share, made payable on the 15th of March last, has been paid on 680 shares. The second call of Rs. 250 per share, made payable on the 12th May last, has been paid on 619 shares. Land for the Mills.—The company has purchased land for its mills at Fergusson Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Station at Parell. Conveyances for 31,811 square yards has been executed, the total cost being Rs. 42,367-4-0 or an average cost of Re. 1-5¼ annas per square yard. Buildings and Marching.—Your directors have entered into an agreement with Messrs. Isaac Alcock, J. H. Latimer, Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharucha, and Tullockchund Maneckchund, for the erection and equipment by the latter of a mill of 40,808 spindles, with all necessary driving, preparatory, and accessory machinery at a cost of Rs. 12,90,000. Of this sum Rs. 4,90,000 are on account of buildings and erections, the balance Rs. 8,00,000 being for machinery. Of the Rs. 12,90,000, Rs. 9,90,000 are to be paid in cash, and Rs. 3,00,000 in fully paid-up shares of the company. Since the preliminaries of the contract were arranged with the contractors your directors have decided to put up 10,000 ring spindles in lieu of a like number of mule spindles, the company paying the difference between the cost of these two kinds of spindles. The contractors have arranged to purchase the mill machinery from the following makers:—Spinning gear and preparatory machinery from Messrs. Asa Lees and Co., Limited of Oldham. Engines and boilers from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co. of Belton. Ring spindles from Messrs. Samuel Brooks. There has been advice of part of the engines being ready for shipment on the 29th June. The erection of the mill buildings has been progressing rapidly. The ground and first floor are almost finished, so that the mill buildings which are to consist of a ground floor and two storeys are more than half finished, and a portion of them is roofed. Mr. CursetjeeNowrojeePavri has been appointed the company's architect, and the works are being carried on under his supervision. The company has paid up to date under certificate from the architect, Rs. 1,67,000 to the contractors on account of buildings. An arrangements has been entered into with the contractors under which the whole of the machinery before being packed and shipped, will be inspected at the works. Messrs. Gaddum and Co., of Manchester have been appointed the company's agents in England. The directors have remitted to their agents in England £7,800 costing Rs. 1,09,641-11-0 to meet payments for machinery, in terms of the agreement with the contractors. It is anticipated that the mill will be ready for work in May next and when completed will have sufficient engine and boiler power and accommodation for 15,000 additional spindles and the requisite accessory machinery, which can be availed of at any time, should a favorable opportunity occur. Resolutions were then passed adopting the above report-re-electing Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Kuvar Samulsingjee Soorsingjee, Tribhowandass Vurjeewandass and Pestonjee Ardaseer Hormarjee as directors, and appointing Messrs. T. S. Baker and Cowasjee Byramjee as auditors of the Company for the present year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

## THE NATIVE PRESS.

### THE VACANCY IN THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Both the *Bombay Samachar* and the *Jame Jamshed* regret that the claims of Mr. Justice West to the vacancy caused by the death of Sir M. Melvill should, up till now, have been passed over. The *Samachar* thinks that a judicial officer would have been better fitted for the post than a revenue officer, and the *Jame* hopes that Mr. West may yet be appointed a member of the Council, for another vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Peile has still to be filled.

The *Rast Goftar* does not agree with those of his contemporaries who have been disappointed by the appointment of Mr. J. B. Richey to the Legislative Council. Mr. Richey had long been an acting member of the Council, and his confirmation in the office is only giving him his due. He is by no means inferior to those members of the Civil Service who have distinguished themselves by their talents, and the paper is particularly pleased with his appointment, because he is specially acquainted with Gujerat. The *Rast* thinks that its contemporaries have been led into an expression of disappointment, on account of their great desire to see Mr. Justice West in the Council. But there is yet another vacancy to be filled, and it is possible that Mr. West may be selected for it.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—There can be nothing in this talk about the Government of Bombay having determined to keep out Mr. Justice West as Mr. Justice West. There may be a private understanding to this effect, or instructions from Westminster. This preference of Revenue officers over Judicial was first noticed, we believe, in the case of Mr. Justice Kemball, as worthy an officer and as true a friend of the people as ever came out to India. Since then it has been more or less like that. Sir M. Melvill's appointment redeemed this gloomy prospect a great way, and we all know how largely the Presidency has gained by his accession to power, and how much more it might have gained but for his untimely removal. Sir Maxwell's death is a sad enough loss, but now we are to be deprived of the presence in Council of a man who is expected to bring to its aid ripe judicial experience, rare administrative talents, and rich and varied scholarship—mainly because he cannot ally himself to the powers of darkness. Mr. West has the strongest claim of all to a seat in the Governor-General's Council; and though he has never served in the Revenue line, he is by no means a novice in the art, having more than once had to expose the mystery of iniquities enacted by "experts" in that department. Mr. West may be overlooked again, but he must be a great man indeed whom it takes a whole bureaucracy to keep at bay.

### THE NATIVE PRESS AND ITS CRITICS.

The aspersions against the loyalty of the Native Press, which are from time to time thrown out by some of the Ango-Indian journals, are calculated to create mischief without doing the least good to the community. In the matter of vituperation and rancour some of the Anglo-Indian papers carry the palm from their native brethren. But taken all in all, the Native Press has conducted itself properly, and has shown a spirit which none but the morbidly infallible will call disloyal. In the matter of discussing public questions, the Native Press is handicapped by want of proper and timely information, and their ignorance at times leads them to say something which they never would have uttered if they had the benefit of the resources of information open to the Anglo-Indian Press. But this is not the fault of the Native Press. Our rulers have generally an unreasonable and unmeaning dread of publicity. When matters are being discussed outside, the authorities never take care to put the public into possession of facts. They allow them to go wrong and then come down upon them for doing so. Naturally the press, when it finds certain unsatisfactory items come out, takes them up and criticises them. It calls for explanation, and when none is given, it naturally concludes that the matter cannot be satisfactorily explained. All this unpleasantness can very easily be removed, and its removal is in the hands of the Government. If a little more confidence is shown to the Press it will not be thrown away. The present attack on the Native Press is probably due to the recent exposures made in Bengal, Bombay and Madras relating to the misbehaviour of certain high servants of Government. If that be so, then we say that those who suppress such misdeeds are really disloyal to the British Government, while those who expose the faulty and bring them to the notice of Government and to punishment do a good service to Government.—*Native Opinion.*

### WAS HOLKAR INSULTED?

The inference which we can draw from the letter of the able London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, and from particulars gathered from other sources, is that Holkar has really been offered no insult, but that from an extravagant sense of his own dignity he has conceived a purely imaginary wrong. It is in our humble opinion that by his conduct Holkar has set an example of his disaffection to other princes, and those who have any knowledge of intrigues in Maratha states will agree with our suggestion that after such open disaffection on the part of Holkar, the Government should keep an eye on his Highness's movements.—*Rast Goftar.*

The *Gujerati* is of a contrary opinion. It thinks that the native public will consider, and very rightly, that native princes have been held by the Government as personages of no account whatever, unless some satisfaction is given for the insult offered to Holkar and other potentates of India on the occasion of the Jubilee in England.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* thinks that judged by the extravagant notions of Oriental etiquette, some of the princes might have received a slight cause for offence. But the incident is of a very trivial moment, and the paper is amused by the attempts made in some quarters to magnify a *cag* (crow) into a *bhagh* (tiger). Now that two months have elapsed since the Jubilee celebration were held, the writer opines that it is time the matter should be forgotten, and he concludes with the observation that if natives princes have learnt some salutary lessons on etiquette from their visit to England, they will not in future imagine wrongs where none exists.

### THE CREMATION OF HINDOOS.

The *Gujerati*, a weekly newspaper conducted by Hindoos, thinks that the community considers itself insulted by the questions formulated by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the cremation of the Hindoos. The writer is decidedly of opinion that questions on a sacred subject like that of the disposal of the dead ought never to have been framed, and affirms that the most delicate sentiments of religion have been shocked by the proposal regarding the indiscriminate burning of corpses in specially made furnaces.

The *Bombay Samachar* is of opinion that the Municipality should beware of doing anything that might wound the religious susceptibilities of the Hindoos. A crematory might be desirable on the score of economy, but it would be bad policy to sacrifice the dearest sentiments of a people to economy. The paper approves of Pandit Gatulalji's suggestion that the Government should give cheap fuel to poor Hindoos, in order to enable them to burn their dead according to the rites prescribed in the Shastras.

### SALE OF TODDY LICENCES IN SURAT.

We take the following paragraph from the English columns of the *Surya Prakash*:—Under orders received from the Abkari Commissioner, Collector Mr. Mulock, assisted by Messrs. Younghusband and Resolution, Assistant Collectors and Mr. Oomedram Ranchordas, District Deputy Collector and Mamlitdar, of Talkas sold the Zilla toddy-shops by public auction on the 15th instant. All the above officers attended the office in the Surat Castle exactly at 10 a. m. and finished the work at 7-30 p. m. The realizations of the sale amounted in aggregate to about Rs. 73,000 against those of Rs. 49,000 of the last year. The increase of 50 per cent. on the sum realized last year, was attributable to the voluntary and very keen competition with which the biddings were made by toddy-wallas.

### INCIVILITY OF TRAMWAY CONDUCTORS.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* publishes the following letter from Mr. A. F. Soundy:—

Sir,—Perhaps you may care to take notice of the following circumstances.

On Thursday afternoon I was a passenger in a tram car from Girgaum to the Fort. Two Parsee ladies entered the car just after I did, and sat immediately in front of me. I was therefore in a position to hear all that took place. No sooner had the ladies taken their seats, than the conductor came up to them, and in a most insolent manner told them they would have to pay six pice each to the Fort. The ladies were so taken aback by the man's manner, as I was, that for a moment they could scarcely realize his meaning.

They said of course they would pay six pice each, they had not refused to pay the proper fare, and expostulated with the man for speaking to them in such a manner, and as he kept up an impertinent round of conversation all the time he was taking their money and giving the tickets, I interfered and told him to keep quiet. When the car reached Bori Bunder, the ladies, and others besides myself, changed to a Municipal car, as the first one was going to the Circle, we all had transfers, by the time the second car had gone a few hundred yards, the conductor collected the transfers, he took mine, and then the two Parsee ladies' tickets, but instantly stopped the car, and told the ladies to get down, as the tickets were for the Circle.

The ladies began to explain, but Mr. Conductor would hear nothing, and insisted that they should alight, which they did rather than subject themselves to further annoyance.

Now the fact of their having transfers shows that they were entitled to change from the Circle car to the Municipal one, as I had done. No objection was made to my ticket, why should any have been made to the ladies' tickets? Was it because they were Parsee ladies, or because the insolent conductor, who issued the tickets, had wrongly marked them whilst taken up with his insolence to the ladies? I presume the latter, but it seems to me, that considering the very liberal support the Tram Company receives from the public, more civility should be accorded by the Company's servants, especially to ladies. I leave you to make what comments in the matter you may think fit.

## AFFAIRS IN TRAVANCORE.

There is plenty of intriguing and quarrelling going on in Travancore; and the names of the Maharajah and Mr. Watts are being freely and despitefully used in the local press. The last development of the affair is thus commented upon in the *Malabar and Travancore Spectator*:—

A somewhat strange piece of intelligence has just reached us from Travancore, that the Government of Madras have ordered a Military Officer, of high rank and of long and honorable service, to apologise to the Maharajah and his Government.

We are not a Native paper but we strongly advocate Mative interests; and on behalf of the people of Travancore we plead for justice. While, for instance we would be the first to cry out against a Breeks-Atkinson, a Beames or even a Macleane, we have no desire that natives should be unfairly exalted at the expense of Europeans, especially British Officers of honorable position. Such incidents only give rise to undue irritation and do a cause no good. Had our well-meaning but new Governor only known the exact relations of the parties concerned; had he been a little more acquainted with the character the present Maharajah bears; had he thoroughly appreciated what his Government really was like, that it really meant Mr. Watts; had he moreover, been aware of the part the late British Resident and others were playing, his decision in the instance above noted might, and no doubt would have been very different.

Anotherpaper writes:—

Furtherdetails of the scandalous state of affairs at Trevandrum are gradually reaching us. We wonder at the action of the Madras Government. What has it come to when reports are spread throughout the Bazaars that the Maharajah can be assaulted with impunity by his favourite? The general opinion is that the British Government will soon have to interfere and that the Maharajah will have to dismiss the I. C B., the present Dewan and also Mr. F. Watts.

A most regrettable incident has, according to a correspondent of the Lahore paper, just taken place at the United Service Club, Allahabad, which will be likely to lead to a good deal of unpleasantness. It appears that a young departmental officer, not long in the country, and against whom there could be no possible ill-feeling, was put up for membership, and black-balled by a small clique led by a military officer, who openly stated in the Club he would have the departmental officer in question rejected. The matter has been very warmly taken up, and all those who voted for the young officer's admission have come forward and said that they did so; so the names of those who put in the black balls are thus identified. The matter has been reported officially to Sir Thomas Baker, who commands the Division, and the conduct of the officer who led the clique has been made known to him. The Club Committee has also taken the matter up, and it is believed the candidate in question will be either elected by the committee or put up for ballot again at once. Incidents of this nature are happily rare in this country, and when they take place they should be repressed with firmness, or all good fellowship among officers of the different services must come to an end.

The case of the Queen-Empress *vs.* Jewan Lall and another, which was tried at Madras before Sir Arthur Collins last week, presented more than one point of interest. The trial resulted in the conviction of the first prisoner—a clerk in the Survey Office—who had claimed from the Oriental Life Assurance Company the amount of a policy which he had managed, two years ago, to obtain in the name, and on the life, of a bogus lady, alleged by him to be his sister. Themeans by which he asserted his claim were more remarkable than creditable, in that they consisted of getting a subordinate in his office to concoct "intimate friends'" reports, and to witness the bogus lady's signature, and even of procuring an *employe* of the Board of Revenue to make a false declaration of her death before a Magistrate. The bogus lady was, of course, relegated to the seclusion of *gosha* life; so Jewan Lall probably felt safer than most swindlers of his class—which circumstance makes it particularly satisfactory that the jury were able to agree on their verdict—in which, we think, every one must concur—with scarcely five minutes' hesitation. Any doubtful verdict would have been accepted as a very serious warning to the Indian Life Assurance Companies to restrict their operations, among natives at any rate. The Life Assurance Company in question is represented in Madras by Messrs. McDowell and Co., whose conduct in all the transactions connected with the policy, from its issue to the institution of criminal proceedings against the fraudulent claimant, was expressed by the Chief Justice to have been, in every respect, right and proper.

## SURGEONS AND BONE-SETTER.

Apropos of the death, by accidental poisoning of Mr. Hutton, so widely known as a successful bone-setter, the *Times* directs attention towards the irregular branch of surgery which he practised. Regarding the nature and validity of the claims of bone-setting to be of general utility, the *Times* says:—

These claims are mainly founded upon the circumstance that, when any severe injury is sustained by parts which surround a joint, or which enter into its formation, the immediate result is the production of pain on motion, and hence the instinctive desire of the sufferer will be to keep the injured limb at rest. In certain circumstances, and with certain limitations, the instinct is a conservative one; but in many cases obedience to it either is or soon becomes injurious. When the injury is followed by local swelling, as happens, for example, in most sprains, this swelling is produced by an effusion of fluid into the interstices of the tissues, and the fluid effused is of a plastic or adhesive character, so that, when its more liquid portions have been removed by absorption, the denser portions which remain may bind together the various structures in and among which the swelling has occurred. The general result is somewhat as if a certain amount of liquid glue had been introduced among the weakened and tender parts and in these circumstances, although, as a rule, the consequent impediments to freedom of movement would in time be completely overcome by the constantly increasing efforts of the patient to use the limb, yet, if the sticky effusion has been abundant, or if rest be too long maintained, the resulting adhesions may not only forbid free movement or even any movement, of the joint concerned but they may also render any attempt of the joint concerned but they may also render any attempt at movement painful because every such attempt would drag upon surrounding parts.

It must have been discovered by mankind, even before the dawn of history, that a joint so suffering would remain useless, and for a long time tender, if left at rest; and that ultimately, although the tenderness would pass away, permanent disablement might be left. In the same way, it would be discovered that if the sufferer had sufficient resolution to perform timely movement, however painful it might be, or, in case of inability to move, to permit the movement to be done for him by others, a cure might be brought about. The rationale of such a cure was simply that the adhesions, were stretchedor ruptured, and the joint restored to its natural freedom. The men of the stone age, who, there is reason to believe, were acquainted with the efficacy of trephining the skull for injury, are not likely to have overlooked the importance of timely movement of an injured joint; and it is not only conceivable, but probable, that the knack of imparting the required movements would be possessed in an eminent degree by certain individuals and would be handed down in certain families, each generation inheriting the traditions, and, to some extent, the accumulated experience, of a line of ancestors. However this may be, it is certain that so recently as fifty years ago nearly every town or village in many parts of England, especially in the northern and north-midland districts, contained its "bone-setter," who was locally famous for the skill with which he handled crippled or diseased joints and restored them to comfort and mobility.

### THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME BONE-SETTER.

The name "bone-setter" appears to have originated in the following manner. When a bone is dislocated or put out of its proper place, its restoration to correct position is mostly attended by an audible noise or snap; and the rupture of an adhesion or of adhesions within or around a joint, when suddenly effected, is attended by a noice of a very similar character. Dislocation of the arm bome at the shoulder, or of the fore-arm at the elbow, is a common accident; and hundreds of people must have heard, while probably everybody has heard of, the noise which attends upon reduction of the dislocation, and which, together with the restoration of mobility to the joint, indicates that reduction has been effected. The local manipulator of injured joints would be an uneducated man, usually a blacksmith or other artisan, totally unacquainted with anatomy, and knowing nothing of the number and position of the bones which enter into the formation of the different joints of the body. But he would have seen, as the result of recent injury, a person with his shoulder joint or his elbow joint stiff, useless, and painful; and he would have heard a surgeon assert that the bone was out of place, and would have seen him proceed to reduce it with an audible snap, on the production of which the patient would be greatly relieved of pain, and the joint would be restored to its natural freedom of movement. When the same man saw a person who had sustained an injury to the shoulder or the elbow, perhaps six weeks before, in whom the joint was useless and painful, and when he, after twisting or bending it in a way which had been taught to him by his father, heard a snap and saw restoration of movement and relief of pain, he could hardly believe otherwise than that he, too, had restored a displaced bone. Hence the dictum of such a manipulator was invariably that "a bone was out of place," generally with the addition that any doctors who had seen the sufferer previously had not found out the dislocation; and then he would proceed to justify his assertion, at least in the eyes of the patient and the bystanders, by moving the joint in a manner which caused acute pain for the moment, which produced a noise, and which, in a large number of instances, effected a speedy cure.

While such was the favourable and successful aspect of "bone-setting," at least from the point of view of the sufferer and of the public, there was quite another aspect, which came more prominently under the notice of the medical profession. For some reason not easy to explain, but which is by no means without parallel in other branches of knowledge, the value and efficacy of timely movement in certain cases of joint injury seem to have been to some extent lost sight of by surgeons; while the nature of the adhesions which constitute the chief impediments to movement was not, until quite lately, at all clearly understood. In modern times, the younger members of the population of towns and cities have been prone to many diseases of the joints which can only be successfully treated, or preserved from excision or amputation, by prolonged rest and immobility; and numbers of these cases have been taken to local "bone-setters," and by them subjected to manipulations which have been followed by the most disastrous consequences, such as loss of limb or even of life; and all hospital surgeons, and all medical students in the course of their studies, have had opportunities of seeing many cases of this kind. It follows that the surgeon became somewhat inclined to regard the "bone-setter" as an enemy of the human race, and was prepared to meet in a spirit of extreme scepticism even the best authenticated examples of benefit as a consequence of his manipulations. Every patient who went to "bone-setter" was told, as a matter of course, that some bone was "out," and that it must be replaced by manipulation. The manipulation was always painful, generally impressive and mysterious in its character, and was often productive of a sound which was said to be caused by the bone returning to its proper position. In these cases, the sound was often followed by immediate, or very speedy, restoration of function to the affected part; and the cases naturally made a strong impression upon the suffers and upon their friends, and often led to unmeasured condemnation of the surgeon or surgeons who had previously had charge of the case, and who had not discovered the alleged displacement, the existance of which was usually firmly believed in by all others concerned. Other cases went to the same "bone-setter," who "did all he could for them," but without success; and these drifted into hospitals, in which they either died, or underwent amputation in consequence of the destructive inflammation set up in a diseased joint by processes of rough movement. Such cases, while they made a strong impression upon the surgeons who saw or treated them, were either unknown to, or soon forgotten by, the public.

### SURGEONS AND BONE SETTING.

The natural point of view of the surgeon would be that a patient who had sprained a joint, in whom he had satisfied himself with absolute certainty that there was no displacement, and who after a certain period of rest, would in the natural course of things have found the mobility of his joint gradually return by use, became impatient, went to an ignorant labourer, was told by him that "a bone was out," was subjected to some handliug, and then said he was better. The surgeon would know that the explanation given was untrue and impossible, and often would not make due allowance for the ignorance from which it proceeded. He would be likely to regard the whole story of the manipulation and the recovery as a concocted falsehood, got up for the purpose of enabling the patient to dispute his charges, or for the purpose of advertising the "bone-setter;" and would look upon the alleged cure as something which happened in the ordinary course of events. He would see other cases in which the same manipulator, quite unquestionably brought about the loss of diseased joints, and even the death of the persons suffering from them. Another barrier between the surgeon and the "bone-setter" was that the latteralways treated his methods of handling as a trade secret, and would not communicate or explain what he did, contenting himself with the manifestly false assertion that he had discovered and corrected a displacement. Sir James Paget was probably the first surgeon to recognize that there was something in the methods and succes of "bone-setters" which called for investigation; but he had not sufficient materials for a complete explanation of the matter, and these were first obtained by Dr. Wharton Hood, who availed himself of opportunities of seeing the actual work of a former Mr. Hutton, an uncle of the Mr. Hutton just deceased, and who published a complete and scientifically accurate account of the methods of a "bone-setter," with an explanation of the class of cases in which these methods were attended by good results. Dr. Wharton Hood's book appeared in 1871, as a volume reprinted from papers in the *Lancet*; and it may be said to have rescued the manipulative treatment of injuries from the hands of unqualified persons, and to have taught surgeons generally to recognise the value of movements in appropriate cases, and to apply them when required. The art of the "bone-setter" has thus been fairly incorporated into surgery, and a very important class of remedial measures has been redeemed from the approach of being applied only by ignorant persons, who were liable to inflict serious injury by their inability to recognize the existence of conditions which rendered their manipulations inappropriate of dangerous. When Dr. Wharton Hood's books appeared its subject matter was correctly described as "a neglected corner of the domained of surgery," but it may now fairly be assumed that this corner is year by year becoming better known and better cultivated. The great majority of medical practitioners are now aware of the true nature of the "bone-setter's" treatment, and of the importance of dealing early with the adhesions which are liable to be left behind by injury. As far as London is concerned, the late Mr. Hutton is said to have been the last of the craft to which he belonged; and if this be so, there is every reason to believe that the public interests will not suffer in consequence.

## MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Evelyn Ashley has forwarded to the Editor of the *Scotsman* the following letter he has received from Mr. Chamberlain:—

You may safely challenge Trevelyan to prove the that he obtained during the Conference or from any of its members any pledge that Mr. Gladstone and his friends were now prepared to accept any one of the conditions which from time to time have been laid down as essential by Lord Hartington and myself. No doubt it is true that the discussions were friendly and pointed to the probability of agreement so far as the members of the Conference were concerned. This is confirmed by Harcourt's speech, in which he said that the differences disclosed were "secondary and few," while the subjects of agreement were "great and many."

This brings us down to the 14th of February, and Trevelyan repeats and adopts the allegation of the Gladstonians that my letter in the *Baptist* newspaper was the cause of the breaking off of the Conference. I admit that this has always been put forward by Harcourt and Morley; but I deny that it is or can be the true reason. In the first place, my letter was not of a character to give reasonable cause of offence; and secondly, even if it were, that would not justify the Gladstonians in refusing to give the undertaking which would have reunited the Liberal party, although it might have justified them in declining further personal communication with myself. In other words, if they sincerely believed that the Conference showed that an agreement for reunion was possible, it was their duty, in the interests of the country and the party, and for the settlement of the Irish question, to make their conclusions public, to state clearly the concessions they were prepared to make, and in this way to secure the adhesion of the great body of Liberal Unionists without the least reference to my individual position or opinion.

It is important to note that Harcourt's speech, from which I have already quoted, and in which he spoke in the most encouraing terms of the state of the negotiations, was made at the Schnadhost banquet on 9th March, twelve days after the publication of the *Baptist* letter, which is now alleged to have been the cause of the failure.

My view, accordingly, is that the *Baptist* letter was a pretext and an excuse, and that the real reason for the failure of the negotiations was that in the interval between their inception and the 14th February the Gladstonians had come to the conclusion that they would get their own way without the necessity of yielding anything to us. Trevelyan goes on to quote a passage from your speech in which you say that during the month after the 14th February no answer came from Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley. Your statement is true in the sense that no answer came to my demand that they should state their views and their reply to our representations. It is the fact that during the whole of this time an active correspondence was going on between Harcourt and myself, in which I was continually pressing for such a statement, and Harcourt was as continually putting me off on the ground of the irritation caused by the *Baptist* letter, and also on another ground, which in the course of the correspondence I was able entirely to dispose of. This correspondence is marked "private;" but I have not the least objection to its publication, if Harcourt agrees.

You are mistaken in saying that a letter was written to Harcourt and Morley with the sanction and consent of Trevelyan. The correspondence was carried on by myself alone, and it was only on the 9th March that I was able to communicate the final result to Trevelyan. I should add that from first to last—that is to say, from the date of the first meeting of the Conference until within the last few weeks, Trevelyan never wrote to me or spoken to me a single word disapproving of anything which I had publicly written or stated during the negotiations; he never complained of any asperity on my part, and, on the contrary, I have a letter from him highly approving of the two public speeches which I delivered at Hawick and at Birmingham, and which were at the time complained of by Harcourt and Morley. I am forced, therefore, to the conclusion that his present contention is a mere afterthought, brought into the controversy in order to justify his extraordinary change of front.

In conclusion, let me summarise the facts of the case as they appear on the showing both of Trevelyan and myself. The Conference met in order to see how far agreement was possible, and in any case, to minimise differences. The discussions at the Conference showed that, as far as its members were concerned, agreement was not impossible, and that the points of difference were, in the opinion of the Gladstonians, secondary and unimportant. When, however, in order to bring the matter to a conclusion, it became necessary for the Gladstonians to state clearly whether or how far they were prepared to meet the wishes of Trevelyan and myself, they refused further communication on grounds which are clearly inadequate and indefensible. Their motives must be matter of speculation. It may be that, being only agents in the matter, they found insuperable difficulties in obtaining the assent of their principals to the concessions which were necessary to secure reunion; or it may be, as I have myself supposed, that the introduction of coercion changed the position and filled them with hope that they would secure the breaking up of the Unionist party without being obliged to offer any consideration for this result. I should add, that from the first introduction of the Home Rule Bill Trevelyan's strongest point of objection was the creation of an Irish Executive, and the surrender of responsibility for law and order to an Irish Parliament. I defy him to give one tittle of evidence to show that either at the Conference or subsequently he has obtained any assurance that his demands in this respect will be complied with by Mr. Gladstone.

In going over to the Gladstonians and accepting a Gladstonian candidature, he has therefore absolutely and unconditionally surrendered the main point for which he sacrificed his position in the Cabinet and his seat in the House of Commons.

The authority of a Deputy Commissioner to detain a passenger train for an urgent purpose having been questioned, the Government has issued a circular to the effect that a District Magis rate has a legal right to delay the departure of a train from a railway station on public grounds, but that when this responsibility is exercised, the Magistrate must communicate with the head of the Railway Administration, and submit a report and explanation of his action to Government.

There appears to be some misapprehension about the recent action of the Madras Government in connection with the question of the admission of natives into Volunteer Corps. A Simla correspondent says:—

No special authority has been given to that Government to sanction the enlistment of native volunteers. What has happened is this:—Under the existing regulations, which are applicable to all India, except Burma, natives are permitted to join any Volunteer Corps willing to receive them into their ranks provided they form a part of the general body of Volunteers of such corps and do not constitute separate companies. This regulation has been in force since the Viceroyalty of Lord Canning, and originally extended to Burma, as well as India proper. A few years ago, however, Burma, for local reasons, was excluded from its operations, and natives of that country were prohibited from recruiting as Volunteers. This step was taken owing to the then prevalence of dacoity in that province, and it was deemed advisable under the circumstances, owing to the excitable temperament of the people, not to trust them with arms further than could be helped. The order regarding this prohibition went through the Madras military authorities, in whose jurisdiction Burma lay, but, by some misunderstanding it was held by the Madras Goverament to apply also to the Madras Presidency, and was so applied. All, therefore, that has recently happened in connection with the subject of native volunteering in Madras is, that the Local Government have, on reference to the Government of India, been informed of the mistaken interpretation they had placed on the order above referred to. No new concession has been made on the subject. The existing rules remain as they are.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TABLE BOUQUETS in Everlasting Dried Flowers, Flat and Round Shapes, from Rs. 1 to 4 each. T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and 169, Moola Road, Kirkee.

THE GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, undertakes all kinds of Business. Particulars on application.—AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED, a THIRD MASTER, for Byculla Boys' School, must be European and Member of the Church of England. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, B. E. Society.

WANTED, a THIRD MISTRESS for Byculla Girls' School, must be European, and Member of the Church of England. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, B. E. Society.

WANTED, by a Limited Company, an EXPERIENCED CLERK, capable of taking charge of a Small Office, must be a good Accountant and able to write well. Salary according to attainments. Apply by letter to EWART, LATHAM and Co.

COOKING STOVES, of any value, purchased on the Hire System. Apply CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort, Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES, to burn Wood, Coal, Coke or Charcoal, with and without Utensils and Hot-water Tanks. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld. W. J. ESSAI.

COOKING STOVES.—"The Ranee," a neat little Nickel-plated Stove, with 2 Fire Places, Oven and Hot water Tank complete, Rs. 22. W. J. ESSAI.

DAILY BAZAARS supplied to Local and Mofussil Constituents; also Ice, Fish, Fruits, Vegetables, &c., by the CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Bombay. W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED, a respectable young LADY, to undertake the Management of a Refreshment Bar, experience not necessary, liberal wages. Apply "Z.," care of this office.

CAPRI BIANCO, an exquisite Wine Medoc; SURTIN, a superior and full-bodied Wine, at Rs. 1 per bottle.—P. CASSANELLO and Co.

SHOP ASSISTANTS WANTED.—Drapers, Salesmen and Saleswomen. Previous experience required. Apply "B. C.", care of this office.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A MATRON WANTED immediately for the Girls' School. Apply by letter (with testimonials) to the SECRETARY, Middle Colaba.

WANTED, a thoroughly Practical Native WEAVING MASTER, of long experience, for the Coorla Mills. Apply to Messrs. B. and A. HORMARJEE.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

HAVE you tried LAX TOAST and TOBASCO SAUCE?—Can be had at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, at 5 minutes' notice.—PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

AIR-GUNS, complete with Case, Ammunition, Darts, Pinctures and Ramrod, at Rs. 40. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

BARGAINS in remnants of Serges, Twills, Angolas, Nansooks, Cambrics, Cashmeres, Veilings, etc., etc. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, and Poona.

IF YOU WANT DIAMONDS, RUBIES, Pearls, Sapphires, Cat's-eyes, &c., go to S. and J. KHAN, of 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and you will get the cheapest and the best things for your money.

LADIES' BLACK FELT RIDING HATS.—A New Consignment just arrived. Latest Fashionable Shapes. Price, Rs. 8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED a competent CUTTER. Apply with testimonials, and stating salary expected, to Messrs. ROSE & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Secundrabad, Deccan.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,971-10-10 Stg.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repairing and Bronzing Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

BEST BLACKWOOD and Teakwood House Furniture, latest designs, inlaid and plain. Prices moderate.—Can be seen at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, Finest Selected Old Scotch Whisky, THE BUCHANAN BLEND as supplied to the House of Commons. Apply KERR TARRUCK and Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.

PASSAGES BOOKED to ENGLAND and the CONTINENT, 1st class from Rs. 250. No commission charges. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 1, Meadow Street, Fort.

LADIES' and GENT.'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. CAMPAIGN WATCHES, Keyless Crystal Case, unbreakable Plate Glass, our own Manufacture, is the Champion of good Watches at a low price, elegant and durable. Rs. 10. Honestly built and Guaranteed for 3 years. Will give you no trouble.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year; including postage.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases white handkerchiefs.
5 bales grey T cloth. 7 lbs.
1 broken lithographic press.
1 bale table covers.
7 cases white saries.
15 „ coloured prints.
2 bales of G shirtings.
2 „ „ dhooties.

BONA FIDE.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, &c. &c., at Grant Road.

On a day to be named hereafter Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, the valuable household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain wares, &c. &c., the property of E. FREEBORN, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 22, 1887.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

5 cases longcloth.
5 „ chintz.
2 „ scarves.
2 „ mulls.
7 bales shirtings.
3 cases sarees.
2 magic lanterns with slides.
6 rolled gold keyless hunting watches, new.

Household furniture consisting of chest of drawers, teapoys, tables, ottoman, clothpress, &c.

By order of Virchand Rowjee and on account and risk of Pattan Allibux Ahmedgool—

1 case coloured lappet 50 pieces.

On account of the concerned—

1 bale 200 gross superior machine and hand cut pint corks.
1 bag 150 „ „ „ „ „ „
8 „ each 125 „ „ „ „ „ quart
94 barrels cement, each 220 lbs.
6 „ „ „ 400 „

On account of first indentor B. Rustomjee watchmaker.

P. N. K. & Co. 208 C 221 A 15 cases large American clocks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light brougham.
1 handsome English-built open carriage.
1 light open carriage.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sitaram.

100 tons 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings, ex s. s. Culna, Chilka and Byculla.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, opposite Messrs. Morton Maju and Co., on account of the concerned, handsome table and hanging lamps, wall mirrors, pier glasses, majolica flower vases, tea sets, wall brackets in velvet frames, glassware, dinner sets, filters, breakfast services, perambulators, and variety of sample goods.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Susannah Hemson, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3p m. gold jewellery and silver ware consisting of open faced watch with chains, rings, studs, bracelets, breast pins, seal masonic jewel, earrings, broaches, locket, hair pins, scarf rings, &c, silver teapot with stand, mug, card case, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER, 4TH ROW.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the late JOHANA DE SILVA.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Chinch Bunder, 4th row, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No 7, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the house of Kasee Bhopeen, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 22, 1887.

### IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

### MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SASSOON INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 205-17—In the Land of the Lion and Sun, C. J. Wills, M.D.
63- 4—The Throne of David, Edited by Rev. J. H. Ingraham.
63- 5—The Prince of the House of David Do.
63- 6 The Pillar of Fire Do.
B. 24-26—Garrison Gossip, J. S. Winter.
90- 6—Home Scenes and Heart Studies, Grace Aguilar.
90- 7—The Vale of Cedars, Grace Aguilar.
90- 8—Home Influence, Grace Aguilar.
90- 9—The Mother's Recompense, Grace Aguilar.
90-10—The Days of Bruce, Grace Aguilar.
90-11—Woman's Friendship, Grace Aguilar.
C. 79- 9—Supplement to the Fatehpur Gazetteer, F. S. Growse.
D. 32- 8—Law Reports, Allahabad, Vol. 9, Pt. 8, 1887. BERKLEY MEMORIAL.
A. 83-27—Notes on Concrete and Works in Concrete, J. Newman.

### DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND,
"AGENTS WANTED."

### MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20.

OWING to the native holidays we have had more than the usual Saturday's dulness in business today, and no transactions of any importance are reported in any branch of trade.

In London a further withdrawal of £200,000 from the Bank of England has been without quotable effect on rates of discount in the open market, and Consols remain at 101½. French Rentes in Paris, however, come 1¼ higher at 108½, and with hardening exchange on this side, Rupee Paper is dearer again by ⅛ in 4 and 3-16 in 4½ per cent.

The London General Produce markets are unaltered in every item. Wheat in Liverpool yesterday was advanced 1d. per cental in Bombay qualities, the result doubtless of the less favorable weather reported on the previous day.

COTTON exhibits a tendency to recover a portion of the recent decline. The day's sales in Liverpool yesterday were only 8,000 bales, comprising 600 Surats, and spot prices were unchanged throughout, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. dearer in all months except December-January. To-day's market report is firm, Surats steady with sales of 600 bales out of a total of 7,000, and while Fully Good Bengals are quoted 1-16d. and Good Fair Tinnevelly ⅛d. lower on the spot, American arrivals have farther advanced 3-64d. for August-September and 1-32d. per lb. for all later deliveries. In New York Futures were 5 points higher yesterday, and to-day ready Cotton is advanced 1-16 cent, Futures 7 points. This improvement it is said is due to somewhat less flourishing accounts from private sources respecting the growing crop, but we are disposed to think the real cause is the steady contraction of supplies beginning to make itself felt as the season advances. The total visible supply has been reduced by 90,000, and the Liverpool ready stock by 34,000 bales during the week, and now that advancing Silver exchange seems likely to assist trade in Manchester, and render abortive any attempt to obtain the universal adoption of short time, nothing will prevent an extreme scarcity of Cotton between the end of September and middle of November but higher prices. And for spinners' own interests it is probable the best safeguard would be a moderate rise in the value of the staple at present. A decline of any moment would almost of a certainty lead to a largely increased consumption which existing supplies are not in a position to meet, as however large the American Crop may be, very little of it can be made available in Liverpool until after the beginning of November.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

| | 1887 | 1886 | 1885 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's receipts | 10,000 | 9,000 | 4,000 |
| „ exports to U. K. | 24,000 | 8,000 | 17,000 |
| „ „ Continent | 2,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 5,221,000 | 5,379,000 | 4,719,000 |
| „ exports to U. K. | 2,660,000 | 2,522,000 | 2,387,000 |
| „ „ Cont. | 1,709,000 | 1,739,000 | 1,452,000 |
| „ Stock in the Ports | 105,000 | 196,000 | 145,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 19th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

| | 1887 | 1886 | 1885 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 1,280,000 | 1,261,120 | 1,259,010 |
| „ „ Surats | 185,000 | 331,010 | 237,360 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 597,000 | 532,710 | 647,830 |
| „ London | 40,000 | 24,000 | 22,000 |
| American Afloat | 20,000 | 20,000 | 15,000 |
| East Indian „ | 35,000 | 62,000 | 21,000 |
| | 692,000 | 638,710 | 705,830 |
| Price of Mid-Uplands | 5 7-16d. | 5 3-16d. | 5¼d. |
| „ Good Fair Dhollera | 3⅞d. | 3⅞d. | 4⅜d. |
| Difference | 1 9-16d. | 1 5-16d. | ⅞d. |

Our local Cotton market is nominally steady on the strength of the Home advices, but there is nothing whatever in the shape of business doing. We have not heard of a single transaction to-day either for export or local consumption.

WHEAT.—The recovery of 1d. per cental in Liverpool had already been fully discounted here in the firmness of the past two days, and the consequence is that with firm exchange and hardening freights the market is the turn easier again to-day. For White Pessy there would be buyers of 85 per cent. at Rs. 4-2 and 91 per cent. at Rs. 4-3, but sellers want half an anna more, although they would accept the lower figures for September-October.

LINSEED is firmer again and the quotation is now Rs. 6-1-6 to Rs. 6-3 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are unchanged, and speculators are still willing to give out orders for September shipment at 17s. 6d. for favourite ports, but September steamer owners do not seem disposed to fix at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—There has been exceedingly little in the way of actual business doing to-day, but the tendency towards firmness continues, and Banks are now sellers of Telegraphic for October-November delivery at 1s 5 3-32d, while for Credits 1s. 5 9-16d. is named. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand.........1s. 5 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.........1s. 5 1-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight.........1s. 5 3-16d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight......1s. 5¼ to 9-32d. „
Francs, 3 months' sight.......1·83 „

Bar Silver is now quoted by Reuter at 44½d. per oz., but private advices gave this price and in some cases 9-16 the previous day. An extra allotment of Rs. 2,200,000 in Council Bills is reported on Calcutta at 1s. 5 3-32d., which, as previously announced, was the Government minimum.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very firm at Rs. 98⅛ for Fours, and Rs. 102⅜ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are weaker so far at least as Spinning and Weaving Mills are concerned. A decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share is quoted in the leading concerns, the ostensible reason for which is the stronger Cotton telegrams from home.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 14 pct. | 770 |
| Bank of Bengal | 142,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 850xd |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | 665 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank | 10,000 | £ | £ | 6 do. | 115 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation | 60,000 | 100 | all | 17½ do. | £48 |
| National Bank of India | 37,330 | £125<br>250 | | 5 pct. | 122 |

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock | .. | £100 | – | – | £151½ |
| B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent | – | £100 | – | – | £171 |

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 900 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,030 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,850 |

PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 54 | 1 225 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 875 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 235 |
| Bellary | 620 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 350 |
| Brell's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 117½ |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 10 | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 117½ |
| Colaba Press Co. | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 580 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. | 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 105 |
| East India Press Co. | 0 | 000 | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | 1,475 |
| Fort Press Co. | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,425 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 600 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 403 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 365 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co | 1,000 | 250 | 25 | Rs. 10 | 232½ |
| Mercantile Press | 1,920 | 125 | 125 | – | 95 |
| Mofussil Co. | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 55 | 442½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 565 |
| New Indian Press | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | – | 117½ |
| Prince of W. Press | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 3 | 380 |
| Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | Rs. 75 | 525 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,300 |
| Sassoon Press Co. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 500 |
| Volkart Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 670 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—August 11, at Murree, the wife of Lieut F Campbell, Corps of Guides, of a son.

DULEY—August 15, at Bangalore, the wife of W Duley, of a daughter.

HERVEY—August 9, at Fort Munro, the wife of Major H Hervey, 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

MEARES—August 10, at Jhansi, the wife of H P Meares, of a daughter.

PAGE—August 16, at Dacca, the wife of Humphrey Page, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

TURNER—August 5, at Cantonment, Vizianagram, the wife of Sergeant T Turner, Overseer, P W D, of a boy (prematurely.)

MARRIAGE.

SWAN—PATERSON—July 27, at the Free Church, Arbirlot, Forfarshire, by the Rev E T Vernon, Minister of the Church, assisted by the Rev Alex Ritchie, Minister of Oathlaw, Peter Swan, Calcutta, to Lizzie, third daughter of James Paterson, Arbroath.

DEATHS.

BROOME—August 11, at Edwardesabad, of cholera, Colonel J Howard Broome, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

CRAEN—August 3, at Rangoon, Patrick, the youngest son of Mr Patrick Craen, Clerk, Commissariat Department, aged 1 year and 6 months.

OGILVIE—August 13, at Kelso Cottage, Ootacamund, Hugh Robert Ogilvie, Lieutenant-Colonel, General List, Madras Infantry, aged 47 years and 9 months.

SHEPPARD—August 8, at Waltair, Charles Edward Stuart, son of Robert Stuart and Jane Sheppard, aged 11 months.

TURNER—August 7, at Cantonment, Vizianagram, Ardesia Adine, wife of Sergeant T Turner, of the P W D, aged 18 years and 9 months.

# The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1887.

WE readily published the communication from a learned Pundit, Shri Gattalaljee, which accompanied the answers to eighteen interrogataries addressed by Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, to representative Hindus, to elicit their views on the special points which it would be necessary to bear in mind, so that in the construction and arrangement of a new crematory the due observance of religious ceremonies might be provided for. The Pundit did not favour us with a copy of his answers to the eighteen specific questions; perhaps he did not think it necessary to do so, when in his letter he declared that any process other than that which is customary for burning the dead would be contrary to the Hindu Scriptures, and therefore "quite improper." This uncompromising declaration that the very idea of carrying out the process of incremation by a new process is unscriptural, is supported by considerations which the Pundit regards as conclusive; nothing in Euclid was ever more clearly demonstrated than the theorem of Shri Gattalaljee, judging from his undoubting dogmatism, It is indisputable, he says, that the Aryan Scriptures declare that happinest in this world and the next can only be obtained by the observance of sixteen ceremonies, from conception to death, and that the due performance of the death ceremonies is absolutely essential; they begin with cremation; if there be any irregularity in the cremation, the whole funeral ceremony becomes void, and the fifteen preceding ceremonies go for nought. As the right performance of the ceremony would secure the future happiness of the defunct, and the present and future happiness of those who perform the ceremony properly, so an irregularity entails frightful consequences both in this world and the next. On these points we need not enter into a discussion with an authority who is quite satisfied that he knows what the Aryan Scriptures really teach; but we fail to recognise the *sequitur* which he derives from this statement of the teaching of the Shastars: "Wherefore to burn a dead body in cages or ovens, &c., [the etcetera covers every imaginable contrivance] going against the mode of cremation prescribed in the Shastras, *or, as popularly used*, and that too with materials other than wood, materials which might fall in the category of impure, is quite improper." Here we have what is customary, placed on a level with the regulations prescribed by the Shastras, and what might be impure regarded as in the same index as that which is impure. Here the Pundit is not standing on the sure ground of the teaching of the Aryan Scriptures, but is indulging himself in the contemplation of his own ideas of the value of custom, and the fitness of things.

Now it is interesting to know that in answer to every one of the eighteen interrogatories which are set aside so cavalierly by the learned Pundit, Hindus of the Hindus, fully as representative and as orthodox as himself, have answered in a sense which shows that the whole question is one open to discussion, and that no hard and fast prohibition stands in the way of considering how best to provide for the cremation of Hindus with due observance of necessary ceremonials. The balance of opinion is clearly in favour of adopting a process which will not only make the process less costly to the poor, but less inconvenient and distressing. As incremation is now effected, the poorer classes are unable to afford it, and their dead are buried, not burned. What becomes of the "sixteen Sanskaras" or necessary ceremonies, of which the last begins with cremation, in the case of these hapless Hindus whose relatives cannot pay for firewood? Do they lose eternal happiness, and their sons and representatives who commit them to the earth forfeit happiness in this world and in the next? With this aspect of the matter the Pundit Shri Gattalaljee does not trouble himself; but it is one which cannot be ignored. Cremation whether by one process or another is still cremation, which is prescribed by the religious ordinances, while interment is the negation of them. Well, in Bombay as things are now, thirteen thousand Hindus are every year buried in the ground, which, shallow and rocky as it is, affords but scant earth to cover their remains. During the monsoon, burial might just as well be at sea, as was actually proposed in the Bombay Corporation by a distinguished medical man who declared that the only alternative is either to burn the bodies or sink them at night a few miles out at sea; for in the rains they are truly buried in water, and are often adrift from their shallow graves. Now we are informed by the learned Pundit, who has sought publicity in our columns, that so serious is it if one dead body even momentarily comes into contact with another, that if they be those of male and female, they will both suffer all the dread punishment set aside in the next world for those who have committed adultery in this. No one can guarantee the coffinless and shroudless bodies now deposited in the Hindu burial grounds of this city against this or any other aggravation of their lot in the future life.

There is only one way out of the difficulty; obey the injunction of the Shastras to incremate all Hindus; that is the course essential for the decent disposal of the dead, and the health and well-being of their survivors. If is very satisfactory to find that the greater number of those who have been consulted by Mr. Charles on this important subject have looked at it from this point of view. They show how the necessary ceremonials can be carried out under the conditions which are imposed by the necessity of providing for the incremation of the thirteen thousand dead who are now buried in the limited areas which are rapidly being used up. Other ground fit for the purposes of a cemetery cannot be attained anywhere within a reasonable distance of this city. The cost of firewood is for the poor quite prohibitive, and though charity aids in many cases, yet for thousands of families there is no resource but the abhorred and dangerous practise of committing bodies of the departed to the stony soil. Another hardship to the poor is this, that with only a limited amount of fuel, the process of incremation is slow and incomplete, three hours or even many more being occupied in the endeavour to complete the operation. Now until the incineration is effected, no member of a Hindu family, not even delicate women or young children, can partake of food. The substitution of a more speedy and effective form of incineration would in this direction also add to the welfare of the living, which the Pundit must admit was one of the objects of the Shastras in ordaining the cremation of the dead. He is himself of opinion that not only is cremation better than burial as a means of disposing of the dead, but that burial of Hindus should be prohibited. Who desires the end, will not object to the means. It is idle to suppose that the remission of forest fees on wood used for cremation would give the supply which is needed, even if the Government allowed the forests to be wasted in order that the Pundit's personal objections to a properly constructed crematory should be respected. The common sense of the Hindu community can best do justice to such pretensions to set individual prejudices above the necessities of the thirteen thousand Hindu families which have now to submit to the hardship and indignity of burying their dead in contravention of the religious law. It is very fortunate that the religious obligation resting on the Hindu community in this particular is one which enforces the last word of science in Europe, as to the sanitary advantages of incremation. The Italians, probably remembering that they have in cinerary urns the ashes of their great ancestors, have been the first to propose to revert to the ancient method of disposing of the dead. Men of science in all countries have approved of the proposal, and the great advance in public opinion which has been already accomplished, shows that in this direction we may yet witness a great reversion to a practice which formerly was well-nigh universal. The economy, the completeness, and the decency with which all the elements of mortality are rendered innocuous, by the agency of fire, in the crematories which have been designed by European *savants* are admitted on all hands, and the appliances, quite unobjectionable in themselves, are fully adapted for the wants of such a city as Bombay, While the body is consumed by fire, the necessary ceremonies prescribed by the sacred writings can be performed by those who perform them, and the obligations of the Shastras will not be set at nought as they are, in so many thousand cases in this city, when, it being found impossible with present agencies to consume the bodies by fire, they are committed to the earth, and thus, in the belief of the survivors, polluted, and their eternal happiness placed in peril.

AFTER considerable hesitation, the Ministry have proclaimed the National League under one of the clauses of the Crimes Act, which has been applied to all Ireland, and it is now legally "a dangerous association." It is not, however, to be suppressed as an organisation, only those branches being put down which are considered to be in resistance to the law. There are some twelve hundred and fifty branches of the League, and so long as the Government does not interfere with the existence of the League as a whole, isolated action under the Act may not lead to anything more momentous than such incidents as the Bodyke and Coolgraney evictions. The attitude of the Government is very different under existing circumstances from what it was confidently expected to be, when the Crimes Bill was pressed upon the House mainly on the ground that it was absolutely necessary to procure powers to suppress the League, whose authority in the country was said to be so great, that it superseded crime as a means of intimidation. At that time, Mr. Chamberlain and the Radicals were more anxious for the suppression of the League, than the Ministry are now. The results of the recent elections in England have shown the danger of pushing a political advantage to the breaking-point, and for the month the Act has been in existence it has co-existed with the National League. During the interval Mr. Goschen has received and acknowledged the support of Mr. Parnell, for an amended Land Bill which promised to lay the foundation of a settlement of the agrarian question. Were it not that even the advantages of compromise and concession might be too dearly purchased at the cost of an open confession that the Crimes Act was unnecessary, the present partial and tentative proclamation of the League would not have been effected. Even as it is that step, tardy and hesitating as it is, seems to have affected the attitude of Mr. Chamberlain, and the Radical members who follow him with the Government. They disapprove of the proclamation of the League, and they add to the perplexity of the Government by pointing out that the step they have taken will—as the Opposition has throughout maintained would prove to be the case—create new difficulties in the administration of Ireland, and possibly give rise to new dangers. The menace of this language is scarcely veiled by a verbal assurance of continued support "while they hold by the union." Under those circumstances, the Government will have no desire to tempt the fates by going further, and furnishing the Hartingtonians with a motive or a pretext for following the example of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. The return of Sir George Trevelyan to the Liberal fold as the direct result of the bye-elections could not fail to influence others of the dissentient Liberals who saw the peril of the situation.

SOME strange stories have been told of the way in which Abdur Rahman lords it over his people. There is a humour in his way of playing the part of Lord Absolute which can best be appreciated at a distance, as a story which has just reached us will show. Not long ago, we are told, the Ameer was sitting in durbar discussing public affairs. The "Home" department had gone through their work, Orders had been issued to release certain persons from the sorrows of existence, when the durbar suddenly dashed into greater things, and began to talk about the English and the Russians. A man who had lately been introduced at court, and was not well acquainted with his Sovereign's ways, remarked, "Lord of the Earth, let people say what they like, but this humble one has been scanning the political horizon with far-reaching eyes, and the Russians are coming." The Lord of the Earth smiled a sweet smile—some of the old courtiers who knew that smile, also smiled—and turning upon him with the "far-reaching eyes," said, "Bright jewel of our durbar and sun of our understanding, art thou sure of this?" "The Lord of the Earth is omniscient and knows everything," replied he. "Well, to be sure, we do see things, and know one or two things, but we are old now. Moreover, you tree obstructs our view; however, thou art young; go thou, therefore, climb the tree, watch the cursed Muscovite's movements, and when he is very close upon us, come and inform us. The tree is high, so that thou shall be enabled to see a long way off." Forthwith the man was led to the tree, and made to climb to the top most branches. To keep up his courage if he grew weary of his post, a guard with bayonets fixed was told off to remain below. It is said the young man felt considerably elevated by his master's humour, and felt very exhilarated at first, but three days' contemplation of the beauties of nature, even from such a commanding position, is apt to tire one, and so he fell. They say he got hurt, and died. No one dares to raise alarms in Cabul now.

SIR FRANK SOUTER nominates, and Sir Mungul-das Nathobhoy seconds, Mr. Geary as a candidate for the vacant seat on the Bombay Corporation.

IT is officially notified that Cantonment Magistrates appointed since 1st January last come under the operation of the five years' rule. Pay in the case of Subalterns will be Rs. 600 a month, rising to Rs. 700 after the higher standard is passed. Officers higher in rank will receive Rs. 700 and Rs. 800.

With the new Session commencing next November, it is proposed to start courses of lectures in Law at the Sind Arts College. Mr. F. C. Constable, M. A., Barrister-at-law, and Public Prosecutor for Sind, has been appointed Professor of Law, and under his direction it is hoped that these classes will be as successful as any in the Presidency. Application has been duly made for the recognition of the College by the Bombay University in the Faculty of Law.

THE Amir's troops are reported to be returning towards Ghazni and Kandahar, the Ghilzais being demoralised after their defeat of the 26th July, and showing no signs of fresh gatherings.

CONSEQUENT on the late increase of British Cavalry and Artillery in India, it is contemplated to have more horses in what may be called the reserve, while the batteries on the roster for service in the two Army Corps will receive an additional number of horses, so that their teams may always be equal to any work that may suddenly be required of them.

A RECRUIT of the Agra Battalion, Burma Military Police, stabbed two men of the same battalion, who attempted to arrest him while he was in the act of deserting from the lines a week ago, and got away. He was subsequently captured. The men were severely wounded.

MR. C. A. SOPPITT, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, and lately sub-divisional officer in the North Kachar Hills, Assam, has recently published a very interesting account of the Kuki-Lushai Tribe on the north-eastern frontier of Assam, with an outline Grammar of the Rangkhol-Lushai language and a comparison of the Lushai with other tribes.

THE Committee of the Bombay Corporation met again on Saturday, to discuss further the draft Municipal Bill, Dr. Blaney being called to the chair. There was some discussion on section 115, which runs as follows:—"Except as provided in section 118 f, no payment of any sum shall be made by the Commissioner out of the Municipal fund, unless the expenditure of the same is covered by a current budget grant, and a sufficient balance of such budget-grant is still available, notwithstanding any reduction or transfer thereof which may have been made under section 133 or section 134: Provided that the following items shall be excepted from this prohibition, namely:—(*a*) sums of which the expenditure has been sanctioned by the Town Council under section 132; (*b*) temporary payments under section 119 for works urgently required in the public service; (*c*) refunds of taxes and other monies which the Commissioner is by this Act required or empowered to make; (*d*) repayments of monies belonging to contractors or other persons held in deposit and of monies collected or credited to the Municipal fund by mistake; (*e*) sums which the Commissioner is by this Act required or empowered to pay by way of compensation; (*f*) sums payable in any of the circumstances mentioned in clause (*f*) of section 118; (*g*) expenses incurred by the Commissioner in the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 438; (*h*) sums which the Commissioner expends on an emergency with the consent of the Town Council under clause (*c*) of section 65." Major Martin said that some of the exceptions given in this section had been provided for in other sections of the Bill, and there were others which were absolutely unnecessary. The committee agreeing with the views of Major Martin accepted his proposal to the effect that all these exceptions from *a* to *h* should be omitted. Colonel Merewether was the only disentient.

RECENTLY, when excavations were being made on the Baramula section of the cartroad in Kashmir, the remains of some villages were met with only six or eight feet below the ground; also oblong-shaped copper coins stamped with a harp, metal bracelets, and decanter-shaped vessels were discovered.

H. H. THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Bengal will arrive at Sara Ghat at the end of his tour on the 9th of September, and from thence he will proceed to Darjiling.

CHOLERA is reported to have broken out at Singapore towards the end of last month, and among those who have died were Mr. E. C. Billows, the Government Engineer and Marine Surveyor, and Captain Schuck, of the steamer Spaniel.

AN appeal has been made to the Board of Trade against the finding of the Marine Court in the case of the collision between the Bentan and the Fair Penang. The damages were assessed at 50,000 dollars, and the Fair Penang has been seized as security for that sum.

FROM the latest returns of the prices of food-grains throughout India it appears that, on the average, every item is slightly dearer in the Punjab than in the North-West Provinces and Oudh.

COLONEL TOKER, on return from leave, takes up his appointment very shortly as junior Deputy Secretary in the Military Department. Captain G. Barrow, who has been officiating in the Department as Assistant Secretary, then reverts to the Intelligence Branch, displacing Captain Grierson, who goes to Peshawur as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General.

ANOTHER lode of silver lead is reported to have been discovered in Kot Kendi, about a mile east of the one found some weeks ago, with which it runs parallel. All the known metallic lodes in Waziri Rupi have the same direction as the great Shigri lodes, N. by N. E., which renders it probable that they, or rather the fissures containing them, were formed by the same earthquakes.

AN aboriginal tribe called the Sholegars, described in standard works but rarely visited by District and Forest officers, has been recently reported on. They live in the Mysore hills, in sheds or bamboo huts, in little temporary clearings in the jungles, where they grow their scanty supply of ragi, to be supplemented in the dry season by roots, and at all times by wild honey, which they are very clever in finding. By this, indeed, and by finding different gums and lacs of certain market value, they manage to clothe themselves, unless they earn pay for odd jobs from Forest officers or planters. But they are an independent race, preferring to do things in their own time and way, and they are too conservative in disposition to accept the benefits of the civilization around them. They are skilful trackers, but are by no means courageous, and towards the elephant and tiger they evince the profoundest respect.

# TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

## THE NATIONAL LEAGUE PROCLAIMED.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Salisbury stated that the National League had been proclaimed as "a dangerous association" under clause six of the Crimes Act.

AUG. 20.

It is the intention of Government to take measures towards the suppression of the National League only in those places where it is used to terrorize the people and interferes with the course of the Law.

The act of proclamation will require the sanction of Parliament, and the debate has been fixed for Thursday.

Mr. Chamberlain and other Radical members disapprove of the action of the Government in proclaiming the League, and, it is expected, they will secede from the Unionist Camp.

## THE ATTITUDE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, AUG. 21.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, denied that he had seceded from the Unionist Party. He regretted the proclaiming of the National League, believing it likely to entail considerable difficulty and possibly danger, but he would give his support to the Government as long it upholds the Union.

## ARABI PASHA.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. W. H. Smith, in reply to a question, said that the Government did not consider that the release of Arabi Pasha would be consistent with either the interests of England or Egypt or with the justice of the case.

## STATE OF BULGARIA.

### PRINCE FERDINAND MOVEMENTS.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, AUG. 20.

Prince Ferdinand has arrived here amid a display of the greatest enthusiasm.

### RUSSIA'S PROTEST.

CONSTANTINOPLE AUG. 20

Russia continues to urge the Porte to intervene in Bulgaria.

### THE REPLY OF THE POWERS.

All the Powers, in replying to the Circular Note sent by the Porte, express their disapproval of the irregular manner in which Prince Ferdinand has assumed the rulership of Bulgaria.

## THE EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

GASTEIN, AUG. 18.

The Emperor William of Germany is suffering from a cold which his medical attendants pronounce to be rheumatic.

## DISASTER AT SEA.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The Inman Line steamer City of Montreal has been burned in mid-ocean, all on board escaped from the burning ship in the steamer's own boats; one boat, however, containing thirteen persons, is missing; the rest were picked up by a passing vessel and were landed at Queenstown.

## PANIC IN MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANDALAY, AUG. 20.

Last night at 6-30 a panic was caused in some villages lying low inside the bund by an alarm of a breach. The alarm was false, but the state of the river is sufficient to cause anxiety. The water has risen high, and heavy rains have kept it up, though it is stil 15 feet below last year's August rise. The bund is carefully watched, and arrangements have been made to call out instantly the people living on the spot to repair the leaks or breaks. Later on a small leak was reported near the broad road, but it was easily stopped.

## RESTRICTION ON TRAVELLING IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 21.

A Regulation is published in the *Gazette of India*, conferring on the Local Government in Burma and certain of its officers authority to prevent persons from passing out of certain parts of Upper Burma into foreign territory or the Shan States, and from entering or residing or travelling in disturbed parts of Upper Burma.

## THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRACY.

Another resolution states that on the 16th June 1886, the Adjutant General in India conveyed a suggestion made by the Commander-in-Chief that some revision of the existing regulations for appointment of Cantonment Magistrates was desirable, as now an officer might, to the detriment of the service, retain charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate until fifty-five years of age, or until he attained the Colonel's allowances, although he might have since his appointment become unfitted to perform the duties of the office. It was therefore suggested that care should be taken in the selection of officers for these appointments, as in the case of officers appointed to the general staff of the army, and that the tenure of service should be limited to five years, with possible extension to seven.

The Government of India consulted the local Governments as to the proposal, and the balance of opinion was decidedly in its favour, the only objection being that it might result in untrained military officers being brought into important civil employ every five years.

The Government of India think this difficulty would be greatly reduced if not altogether obviated if officers desiring to become Cantonment Magistrates were required to pass qualifying examinations in the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, &c. Officers thus passing could be appointed as Cantonment Magistrates on probation until they had by passing the Higher Standard Examination, as required by the existing rules, become fully qualified.

The Governor-General in Council has therefore resolved, subject to provision being made for the Elementary Examination just referred to in case of future appointments on adoption of the proposal made by the Commander-in-Chief as a provisional arrangement, and that all officers appointed as Cantonment Magistrates after the 1st January last, shall be brought under the operation of the five years' rule, in order that uniformity may be secured in the preliminary test. The local Governments are invited to make suggestions as to the exact nature of the examination to be prescribed. The Governor-General in Council considers it unnecessary to continue the existing rates of pay to officers appointed to be Cantonment Magistrates for five years only, and has decided that the scale of pay to be drawn by such officers in future shall be for subalterns. The initial pay is Rs. 600; after passing the Higher Standard Examination, Rs. 700; for higher rank, Rs. 700 and Rs. 800.

## OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

Information has been received that the Thakore Singh Sindhanwalia died of fever last night at Pondicherry.

## *GAZETTE OF INDIA* NOTIFICATIONS.

The appointment of Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee as Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay has been confirmed.

Major E. A. Fraser is appointed Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, Mhairwara.

Lieutenant E. R. Penrose is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana. Lieutenant-Colonel S. S. Jacob officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, during the absence on leave of Major Marshall.

Mr. H. F. White is transferred to Hyderabad, and officiates as Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident.

Mr. A. E. Curry officiates as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Assam State Railway, during the absence of C. Lowerby, on leave.

During the absence of Colonel Mallock on furlough, W. R. Brooke officiates as Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, and S. P. W. V. Luke as Director, *vice* Mr. Brooke.

## FLOODS IN THE BOLAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUG. 21.

Heavy floods have occurred in the Bolan, destroying the Railway lines for a distance of four miles. The damage, it is estimated, will take half a lakh of rupees and a month's time to repair.

## PENSIONS TO TELEGRAPH OFFICERS.

A despatch has reached the Government of India, dealing with the block in the Telegraph Department. The Director-General's plan has been accepted in the main. It is based on offering such pensions to some twenty officers of long service as shall induce them to retire, by this means causing a much-needed flow of promotion.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF POST OFFICES AT KHUR AND KINGRI.

The friends of those serving along Dera Ghazi Khan and Loralai Road will be glad to learn that Post Offices are to be established at Khur and Kingri immediately.

The Detachments of 3rd Bengal Cavalry and 10th Bombay Infantry at Mekhtar will also be placed in Postal communication with the outer world, either by the continuation of the Kingri dak or by an extension of Kach-Loralai service.

## REBELLION AT AFGHANISTAN.

The reality of the colapse of the rebellion in Afghanistan is shown by the fact that two thousand Taraki and Andari Ghilzais flying from the Amir's vengeance have just crossed the border into Toba and Peshin. The Nasiri fugitives are also finding their way into Zhob Valley. All are thoroughly disheartened and demoralised, and the close of the rebellion will simplify our relations with Afghanistan in certain respects. But one could have wished it came about in a way that did not promise fresh complications. Obviously, there is nothing likely to induce the fugitives to return voluntarily and put themselves within the reach of the Amir, nor on the other hand is the latter likely to be pleased at the sight of the British sheltering his rebellious subjects.

## THAKUR SINGH SINDHANWALIA.

Thakur Singh Sindhanwalia, whose death in Pondicherry is reported, was before the public last year in connection with Dhulip Singh, in whose interests he was intriguing in India. Being thoroughly discontented, he deemed Pondicherry a good place in which to bestow himsel.

His son Gurbachan Singh was one of the unfortunate nominations to the Statutory Civil Service of the Punjab, whose continued absence without leave and insubordinate conduct brought about his dismissal a year ago.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 19.

The B. I. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

LISBON, AUG. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

PENANG, AUG. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Deccan left at noon for Bombay.

## LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Week's sales of Cotton ...... | 49,000 | bales. |
| „ „ „ Surats......... | 6,000 | „ |
| „ „ Imports of Cotton ... | 21,000 | „ |
| „ „ „ Surats ... | 1,000 | „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton ............... | 597,000 | „ |
| „ „ Surats............... | 181,000 | „ |
| „ Stock of Cotton in London... | 40,000 | „ |

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dhollera ............................ | 3½ |
| The Manchester market has been quiet. | |
| Exchange on India 60 days' sight.......... | 1s. 5 1-16d. |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper.......................... | 69¾ |
| 4½ per cent. „ ...................... | 72 7-16 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account ........ | 101½ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan .................. | 102 |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes.................. | 108½ |
| Bar Silver ........................................ | 44½ |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, Aug. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 79·4 |

SUNDAY, Aug. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 77·7 |
| 10 a.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 81·7 |
| 2 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 82·4 |
| 4 p.m. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 80·8 |

## WEDDING AT MALABAR HILL.

ON Saturday morning a large company assembled at All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill, to witness the marriage of Miss Elsie Schmidt and Mr. James Tod, and seldom has the little Church presented a fairer or a brighter scene than it did then. The friendly help and artistic hands of Mrs. Macmillan and Miss Violet Hojel had decorated the sacred edifice with garlands white and verdure bright, and carpets and red cloth gave the building a most festive appearance. About a quarter to eleven the bridegroom, Mr. James Tod, accompanied by his best man, Mr. Harold R. King, arrived and took up his position near the altar. Shortly after Mrs. Breul, the sister of the bride, arrived, escorted by Mr. Bartels, the German Consul. She wore a lovely costume of pale heliotrope crêpe de cheme trimmed with peach coloured lace and had as ornaments pearls and diamonds, and carried a large bouquet of yellow roses. Soon after a stir amid the occupants of the pews betokened the arrival of the bride who, the cynosure of every eye, walked slowly up the aisle with Mr. Breul, her brother-in-law. She was attired in a magnificent bridal dress, with a long train of white moiree and satin stripes, the skirt of which was trimmed with splendid old Alencon lace, the gift of her sister. Long sprays of orange blossoms similarly adorned the skirt, while the veil was fastened with diamond stars, the gift of the bridegroom; and the bride carried a handsome bouquet of stephanotis and eucharistic lilies. Closely following on her steps came Miss Morabai Macmillan, a charming little sylph in terra cotta satin, which set off her pretty face and lovely hair to perfection. This little attendant wore two pearls and sapphire brooches, the gift of the bridegroom; and was escorted by a preux chevalier in the person of Master Dicky Birdwood, who wore a page's costume, also of terra cotta satin, and carried in his scarf a pearl horse-shoe pin, that had been presented by the bridegroom. Immediately behind this pretty couple followed the bridesmaids, Miss Violet Hojel and Miss Rosie Luckhardt, who were attired in artistic dresses of chartreuse yellow silk, trimmed with cream-coloured lace, with dainty little bonnets of the same material, with pretty feathers to match, and each wore a handsome gold bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. As the bride, thus attended, proceeded to take up her position at the altar beside the bridegroom, the Cathedral choir, under Mr. Mant, broke into an appropriate wedding hymn. The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis officiated, and after he had united the happy pair and had pronounced them man and wife, he addressed the assembly in a few impromptu words dealing with the religious aspect of marriage, which were so well chosen, and so effective, that they deserve record. He said:—

There is a religious and sacramental aspect of Holy Matrimony in the Christian religion, as well as a social aspect, and it is only natural for me, speaking to this company gathered together in God's House, to dwell, in a few words, on the religious and sacramental aspect of marriage. Marriage in the Church of God has always been considered to be a type of the intimate union which exists between Christ and His Church. The characteristic of the mystical union between Christ and His Church are sympathy, strength, and love; these should be the characteristics of Christian married life. It is true that the functions of Christ and His Body are different, but they are the different functions of members comprising one organism. So the functions of the wife are different from those of the husband, and yet the union between the husband and the wife is so close and so real that their organism is one. The special sphere of man's life is action; the special sphere of woman's life is sympathy. In the married life the action of the husband should be ever blessed by the gentle sympathy of the wife, the sympathy of the wife ever strengthened by the active energy of the husband. The functions of the woman, too, in the economy of social life are analogous with the functions of the Holy Spirit. In the economy of the spiritual life—she is the guide and comforter of man. To you who stand to-day on the threshhold of a new and strange life I am bound to say that it will be in the darker days that you will prove each other's love most truly, and in these days the wife's sympathy will heal and the husband's action support. Yes, I ask that the prayers of all present to-day may be that the rest of your married life may be as bright and joyous as this your wedding day.

At the conclusion of the service, the happy couple proceeded to the vestry to sign the register, Mr. and Mrs. Breul and Mr. Harold King witnessing the signatures. This minor, but necessary portion of the ceremony, recalled to mind the following lines:—

> How fair these names, how much unlike they look,
> To all the blurred inscriptions in my book,
> The bridegroom's letters stand in row above
> Tapering yet straight like pine trees in a grove,
> While free and fine the bride's appear below,
> As light and slender as the jessamines grow.

On the reappearance of the newly-wedded pair, and as they moved slowly down the aisle amid the congratulations of their friends, the tender and joyous strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March pealed forth a touching welcome. The company separated to re-assemble under Mr. Breul's hospitable roof, where Mrs. Breul received the guests and did the honours in a perfect style. The presents, which were nnmerous and costly, were duly inspected and greatly admired, especially three diamond rings, and a handsome diamond locket, the gift of the best man. The bridal cake, a thorough piece of art, was then cut by the bride, assisted by her husband, and Sir Henry Morland, in a few manly words, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom, which was drunk with much enthusiasm. The toast was responded to by the bridegroom, who remarked that the recollections of that day would always be the pleasantest of his life. He then proposed the health of the host and hostess, which was also drunk with great hilarity. Mr. Harold King fulfilled the duty which devolved on him as the right hand man, which was to propose the health of the bridesmaids—in a short and happy speech. Mr. Buckland returned thanks in a very few words, after which the happy pair withdrew to prepare, prior to their departure for their honeymoon, about the destination of which their friends were left in a delightful state of ignorance. They drove away amid a shower of rice, and with a satin slipper lovingly attached to a wheel of the carriage, with which it moved in sympathetic revolution. Mrs. Tod on her departure wore a pretty dress of electric blue, with rich lace and a handsome bonnet to match.

After the departure of the bride and bridegroom, the general company left, with the exception of a few friends, who remained to lunch and the subsequent festivities.

Among the invited guests were:—Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Frank Souter, Sir Henry and Lady Morland, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. F. Forbes Adam, Colonel and Mrs. Merewether, the Hon'ble Justice and Mrs. Birdwood, Major and Mrs. Gerald Martin, Brigade Surgeon and Mrs. Hojel, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Arnott, Mr. and Mrs. Agnew Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Hargraves, Mr. and Mrs. Pallis, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall Rey, and Mrs. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Glendinning, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Roughton, Mr. and Mrs. Slight, Mr. and Mrs. Greenway, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson, Mr. and Mrs. Hormarjee Wadia, Captain Hext, R.N., Surgeon-Major Yeld, Mr. H. Bartels, Mr. Harold King, Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. H. Curwen, Mr. Louis Russell, Mr. John Russell, Mr. H. W. Buckland, Mr. Burder, Mr. Vernon Bayley, Mr. Westall, Mr. Hugh Symons, Mr. Herbert Gell, Mr. Branson, Mr. Farnham, Mr. Mein, Mr. Craigie, Mr. Oscar Got, Mr. Rienzi Walton, Mr. Robert Baker, Mr. W. A. Baker, Mr. Ormiston, Mr. E. W. Campbell, Mr. W. A. Glazebrook, Mr. G. W. Moir, Mr. F. Ward, Mr. Mant, Mr. Oliver, Mr. John Lang, Mr. Valentine Reid, Mr. Courtney Wright, Mr. Best, the Hon'ble V. Bethell, Mr. Rickard, Captain Harrison, Surgeon-Major Maconochie, Mr. Tintner, Major Lacey, Mr. Parmenides, Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, Mr. Arthur H. King, and Mr. E. Rudolph Schmidt.

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AN old and scandalous practice we are sorry to see has been revived. A few days ago, at the Sheffield County Court, a fish-curer placidly acknowledged that, amongst other merchandise he had brought another man's wife at market. The lady was not an expensive article, for she was sold for five shillings, which was spent in gin for the entertainment of the precous trio. To prevent husband No. 1 putting in a claim at any time for his ex-wife, a bill of sale was carefully signed, sealed and witnessed. With this arrangement everyone seemed perfectly satisfield. The woman cordially shook hands with her lawful husband, and then walked briskly away with her new partner.

## THE LATE COLONEL THOMPSON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

AMRAOTI, AUG. 17.

The death of Colonel R. Smyth Thompson, Acting Deputy Commissioner, of which I apprised you by telegram, has cast a gloom over the whole station. He was in the best of health yesterday, and being under orders to proceed to Ellichpur to relieve Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, who has been granted leave for two months, was in the office till very late, clearing his table, to hand over charge to Colonel R. Bullock this morning. Soon after his return home from the Club at about 9 o'clock, symptoms of cholera set in, when Dr. Roe, the Civil Surgeon, was immediately summoned, but all remedies proved unavailing. The attack appears to have been of a very virulent type, and notwithstanding Dr. Roe's unremitting attentions, Colonel Thompson never rallied, and succumbed through sheer exhaustion at about three in the morning, *i.e.*, after about five hours' illness. Having been attacked in the night, no one knew anything about it, so that when the news of his death was bruited abroad, it caused no inconsiderable commotion. When cholera was at its height in the suburbs of Amraoti town, last month, Colonel Thompson made it his duty to visit the afflicted patients and cheer them by his presence, not forgetting to look to their wants. The heavy rains did much to keep down cholera, but no sooner did they cease than the fell disease re-appeared. It first appeared in the Civil Station among the domestic servants living in the compound of the bungalow occupied by Colonel Thompson, three of whom fell victims to the malady. Colonel Thompson took the precaution of sending away his wife at once to Buldana, hence, when he was attacked, he was deprived of the consolation of seeing her before his death. It will be a terrible blow to the poor widow, who had left her husband only three days ago, little suspecting she was separating from him for ever.

The funeral took place this evening, and was very numerously attended. The whole of the European residents of the station turned out, and among those present were noticed Mr. Leslie Saunders, the Commissioner, Colonel H. S. Szczepanski, Judicial Commissioner, Colonel C. T. Lane, Captain Vernon Garret, Messrs. Wright, Viccajee, Price, McGill, Murray, Jones, George, Godfrey, Ash, &c. The local Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant G. Taylor, furnished the firing party. Some surprise was felt at the non-attendance of the detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent Infantry stationed here. The impressive funeral service was read by Colonel Bullock, a sad duty for him immediately on return from leave. The last burial service last month over Mr. Baker, another victim to cholera, was read by Colonel Thompson himself.

Colonel Thompson was one of the oldest officers in the Berar Commission, and having served in every District, was well known throughout the Province. His popularity was very great, especially with the natives, with whom he was always on very cordial terms. He was a sound scholar and linguist, knowing many European languages, including Russian, besides the Vernaculars, and was well versed in mechanics. As a shikari he stood unrivalled in Berar, while his powers of physical endurance was very great. Two years ago, he travelled overland to Europe on horseback the greater way. He was well liked by his subordinates for his affability and kindness to them on all occasions, and throughout his whole official career he was never known to resort to punitive measures in dealing with them. Through ill-luck Colonel Thompson stood low down the graded list, being only an Assistant Commissioner, and the importation of outsiders added to his misfortune.

The following is a history of his services:—Appointed Lieutenant in the Madras Artillery, and arrived in the country 24th September 1858; went through the course at the Artillery Depôt, Saint Thomas' Mount, Madras, from September 1858 to May 1859; served in the Artillery at Vizianagram from May to December 1859; served in the Artillery at Cuttack from December 1859 to April 1862; transferred from the Madras Artillery to Royal Artillery, 18th February 1861; appointed to Command of the B. Native Battery of Field Artillery, May 1862, and served with it at Mangalore from July 1862 to February 1868; transferred on or about March 1868 to the A (Armstrong's) Battery, 20th Brigade, R. A., at Thayetmyo, but did general duty with the Artillery at Bangalore, pending orders; served with the Heavy Field Battery at Secunderabad, from February to June 1869; appointed officiating Assistant Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, 25th June 1869; promoted to Brevet Captain in the Royal Artillery, 16th January 1872; transferred from Royal Artillery to the Bengal Staff Corps, 16th March 1872; gazetted to Captain in Bengal Staff Corps, 24th June 1873; appointed substantive Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, 14th October 1874; proceeded to Europe on medical certificate for two years (subsidiary leave), from 28th March to 26th April 1876; furlough from 27th April 1876 to 7th January 1877; and subsidiary leave from 8th January to 6th February 1887, but returned to India on 15th September 1876; to Europe or two years' furlough from 29th March 1881. At the time of his death he was acting Special Assistant Commissioner for Akola.

In respect to his memory all the Government offices were closed to-day.

## NOTES FROM MIRAJ.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRAJ, AUG. 19.

THE monsoon began well here; but after the first few showers of rain, there was a long and dismal break. It was only cut short by yesterday's heavy downpour. This was a timely fall. The crops, which had begun to dry, would now improve, and the prospect, which was a few days ago threatening, has become now encouraging.

We have had cholera here as elsewhere; but it was never of a severe type. The number of attacks did not exceed ten. The authorities took prompt measures to prevent the disease assuming a virulent form. It has now disappeared.

We are going to have a new market, close to the old one, for fruiterers and vegetable sellers. The site is well chosen, and apart from its being a great boon to the poor sellers, it will add to the beauty of the town. The municipality—the coming into the world of which had made so great a noise—had taken firm root and is doing its work quietly. The affairs of the State, which are now administered by the Chief, are getting on very smoothly.

The S. M. R. station, which is not very far from the town, is now complete, and so are the quarters of the drivers and other railway servants. But the want of goods-shed is much felt. Cotton bales and other goods sometimes lie in heaps exposed to the sun and rain. This will be avoided if the company erects a shed for them. Another desideratum is the want of sufficient lights at night. This causes great inconvenience to passengers, as the train arrives and leaves at night. Anent to the subject, I may say that it would be a good thing were there here a morning train leaving this at about 8 or 9 a.m. The new road from the station to the town is now open, and the first class travellers' bungalow built by the Chief near the station for the convenience of respectable travellers is now finished. It is a very commodious and nicely ventilated building.

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IT is surprising to learn that in the United States a repetition of the marriage ceremony between two people may sometimes constitute a felony punishable by five years' imprisonment. Some years ago a marriage took place in New York between Janet Reed and Charles Robinson, a buyer for a well-known house in the hardware business. Shortly afterwards, as ill-luck would have it, there followed domestic trouble, the outcome of secret machinations of the bride's cousin, Henry Reed, who entertained a remarkable partiality for the woman; and, ultimately, Mrs. Robinson applied for a divorce against the newly-found husband, which was duly obtained. It was not long, however, before the wretched cousin found himself prostrate on his death-bed, stricken down by pneumonia, and then he hastily sent for his cousin's lawyer and Robinson, to whom he gasped out the details of the plot he had hatched, confessing before he died that he had bought the evidence which procured the divorce. The wife herself had been deceived by the deceased mischief-maker, and three days after the disclosures had been made she and her husbad were re-united in the same church, by the same clergyman, and with the same witnesses.

## THE COAST STEAMER SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the fair season is approaching when the coasting steamers will run again, I would suggest to Messrs. Shepherd and Co., and also to Messrs. Jumabbai Lalji and Co., to alter the time of starting of their steamers from and to Bombay in the interests of the post and public convenience. I trust also that this will be read by the heads of the Post Office in Bombay. I will take only one instance to show the necessity for a change, but a change is desirable all round without loss or charge to any one. Take, for instance, the Ratnagiri line. Last season a daily steamer left the Carnac Bunder about 12 o'clock in the day, dropping passengers and post at Dabhol and Jaigad *en route*, and reaching Ratnagiri at three in the morning, a run of about 15 hours for a trip of about 150 miles, or 10 miles an hour. By this arrangement the post was opened and delivered at those places about 6 or 7 the next morning,—no gain of any kind; in fact, a loss, as the post being landed at night, was needlessly delayed. In addition passengers were greatly inconvenienced by landing in the dark at inconvenient hours at places without proper piers and landing conveniences, having to step out with their goods from the steamer to small boats with their families, children, luggage, &c., &c., a very serious matter at Ratnagiri, where the steamers halt in the open rolling surf. Frequently, owing to laziness, the native masters of these steamers would not even anchor their vessels, so they kept rolling and drifting considerably. This steamer leaving Bombay at 12 in the day, could only pick up such post as was in the Bombay Post Office, up to about 11 a.m. Registered letters, money orders, parcels, &c., posted during business hours in Bombay, between 10 and 5, or coming from up-country by the day trains of the G. I. P. and Baroda Railways, were all left accumulating till next day's 12 o'clock steamer, thus losing a whole day; while were these Ratnagiri steamers to leave Bombay at 6 p.m., and accelerate their speed, they ought to reach Ratnagiri at 6 or 8 the next morning, or in 12 or 14 hours, a matter of very little difference to the steamer people, but of the greatest convenience to passengers and post, as though in any case, the Ratnagiri people would get their post the next morning, still they could have the advantage of more post and the previous day's registered letters, parcels, money orders, &c. In addition passengers would have the whole day for business in Bombay, and leaving at 6 in the evening after office hours, would be in Rutnagiri the next morning, making the passage at night. The advantage of landing in daylight in the rolling surf of Ratnagiri would be the greatest boon to native passengers. As for the Dabhol and Jaigad people, they would still have their night landings and night post as at present. They would be neither gainers nor losers—perhaps the former, as they would land near daybreak in the early morning. Similarly with the return journey. The daily steamer used to leave Ratnagiri about 1 in the day, which necessitated the closing of the post about 11 a.m., the consequence being that registered letters, money orders and parcels, &c., usually attended to in office hours between 12 and 4, lost that day's steamer and went next day. This steamer ought to leave Ratnagiri daily at 5 or 6 p. m., and timed to reach Bombay about 5 or 6 next morning, a run of about 12 hours, by which people could be a whole day in Ratnagiri and travel at night and be at Bombay the next morning in time for the day's business. If some regularity of speed and strictness were insisted upon by the Post Office and by Mr. Shepherd, these native masters could easily do the trip in 12 hours. As for the darkness, a night passage in the open sea is of no account, while leaving and coming into Bombay harbour in daylight is of the greatest moment to all concerned. Vide the matter of the Zuari and the King Arthur, and numerous other cases. Daylight would give an equal advantage to steamers keeping off the Ratnagiri bar and rocks and the Pawas reefs.

Another cause of complaint is the overcrowding; this could be easily regulated by tickets by the Customs officials, or by refusing to allow the steamers to move out with a pass certifying that the number of passengers was so and so. Another still greater cause of complaint, is the foolish native system of opening only one gangway for incoming and outgoing passengers on the steamers; the result is the most frightful squabbling, pushing, squalling and fighting imaginable, in which carpet-bags, lotas, umbrellas, baskets, boxes and babies come in contact, making an awful din, havoc and hubbub. This is owing merely to sheer laziness and want of common sense on the part of the native masters of these vessels. Any one of sense would open out two gangways, one for incoming and one for outgoing passengers. At present the whole system of these coasting steamers is mismanaged. There seem to be no rules and regulations, and if there are any, no one seems to care or work them, or they find the matter beyond them, the confusion being so great. Amid the frightful Babel of tongues the rolling and pitching and the hoarse whistling of the steamers the Coast and Government officials don't feel all this, as they can get steamers to wait for their luggage as long as they want, by the obsequious native captains, and their peons guard the gangways and keep off natives till the burra Sahib is safely in. Mr. Moore ought to come to Ratnagiri one day on the quiet without peons and judge for himself. The matter being a great deal in his department, his eyes would be opened. Again I do not see why competition is not allowed, and why the Postal tenders are not openly advertised in the papers. Many shipping companies or cliques would bid for this very paying speculation. People here are greatly indebted to Joomabbai Lalji, as without his competition, Shepherd would never have run his steamers so cheap, and he deserves well of the coast people. As it is, the moment Joomabbai lost a steamer and got slightly crippled, then Shepherd ran up his rates in one bound from 8 annas to Rs. 1½ in a day, and people had who gone to Bombay for 8 annas, had to pay Rs. 1½ for the return voyage! If some one could only form a clique, syndicate, or guild, with about six smart and fast steamers, commanded by Europeans or Parsee captains, he would be certain of the greater part of the coasting traffic, if he would run at nights only, giving people the whole day for their business in Bombay and in the coast towns, but he must be prepared also to remedy Shepherd's defects in the matter of overcrowding, embarking and disembarking gangways' &c. &c.; in other words, his people must honestly look to the passenger traffic for their bread and treat the native passengers accordingly.—Yours, &c.,

Konkan, Aug. 17. RAMBHOW.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 20.—The barometer has risen in Burma and in the Peninsula, and has fallen in the north and north-west of India; the greatest change is in the Punjab and Western districts. In the North-West Provinces, where the barometer has fallen to twelfth of an inch; the pressure is normal in the south of India, and a tenth of an inch below. In the Punjab and Central Provinces the slight depression of yesteaday in Ganjam has advanced into the Central Provinces. The centre is between Raipur and Sambalpur; it is although feeble, but very persistent indraught to it from Bombay. The Coast has given moderate rains to the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore, Amraoti and Neemuch, two inches; Nagpore, Saugor and Jhansi, one inch. The monsoon winds are increasing in Burma and Bengal, the skies are more clouded and rainfall is slightly larger. Yesterday it was almost rainless in the North-West Provinces and Punjab. Akyab reports five inches; Moulmein and Rangoon two inches; Dacca and Gya one inch.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | Fort. | Esplanade. | Colaba. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. | In. cts. |
| Previously registered.. | 70 59 | 71 52 | 67 90 | 65 93 |
| Aug. 20, Saturday..... | ...... | 0 5 | 0 5 | 0 6 |
| „ 21, Sunday ...... | 0 14 | 0 12 | 0 5 | ........ |
| Total ... | 70 73 | 71 69 | 68 0 | 65 99 |
| Total corresponding date of last year ... | 82 96 | 89 71 | 84 68 | 88 60 |

## RAJPUTANA SKY RACES.

SECOND DAY, AUGUST 18.

BEFORE the races it was notified that Blotting Paper was disqualified for the Maiden Stakes on the first day, he not bring a maiden, and the race was awarded to Beauty, who ran second.

The second day's racing was very good. In the evening a storm burst over the course, which prevented the dead heat being run off, so the Stewards have permission for it to be decided after the last race on the third day.

FIRST DAY.—"Hurdle Race."—For all horses. Value Rs. 105.—Distance 1½ miles, over 6 flights.

Mr Woolmer's b w g Skylark, 10st. 11lbs., Owner ... 1
Mr. O'Farrell's c w g Irish Queen, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Egerton ........................................... 2

Won by 3 lengths. Time—2min. 42sec.

SECOND RACE.—"Pony Hurdle Race."—Value Rs. 99. For all Ponies. Distance 1 mile—6 flights.

Mr. O'Farrell's g a p Ploughboy, 11st. 12lbs., Mr. Egerton .................................. 1
Mr. Foy's b a p The Mahdi, 10st. 9lbs., Captain Furlonger .................................. 2
Rao Kalyan Singh's c c b p Cyclops, 10st. 12lbs., Chapman .................................. 3
Mr. Woolmer's b w g Anchovy, 10st. 2lbs., Owner ... 0
M. Welman's d c b p Herod, 10st. 8lbs., Owner ...... 0

Herod and Anchovy made the running to the ½ mile, where Mahdi went to the front, pursued by Ploughboy, who caught him on the post, and won by a head. Two lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—"Polo Scurry."—Rs. 99. Distance ½ mile.

Capt Harrison's g c b p Blotting Paper, 11st., Mr. Gore ........................................ 1
Mr Egerton's b c b p Boy Leaf, 11st., Owner......... 2
Capt Furlonger's y c b p Blackworth, 11st., Owner... 3

First heat was a good race, Boy Leaf winning by a length. In the other two heats, Blotting Paper won easily. Boy Leaf was in very bad condition.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Derby."—Rs. 150. For all A. and C. B.'s. Distance 1¼ miles.

Rao Kalyan Singh's g a h Blue Bond, 10st. 6lbs., Capt Furlonger ........................................ 1
Miss Foy's b a h Pilot, 10st. 6lbs., Mr. Welman ...... 2
Capt Harrison's b a h Saif Ali, 9st. 9lbs., Heywood. 3
Col Willoughby's b a h Eastern Emperor, 9st. 7lbs. 4

Eastern Emperor made the running with Pilot and Blue Bond next, and Saif Ali lying a long way behind, till the ½ mile post was reached, when Pilot went to the front, followed by Saif Ali, who was coming up very fast. At the distance Blue Bond made his way up to the leaders, and caught Pilot on the post making, a dead heat, Saif Ali a neck behind, third. No time taken. The dead heat will be run off on Saturday.

FOURTH RACE.—"Pony Derby."—Rs. 99. For all Maiden ponies. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. O'Farrell's g a p White Star, 9st. 4lb., Heywood. 1
Capt. Furlonger's c c b g Alonzo, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Welman ........................................ 2
Mr. Guest's g c b p Sapphire, 10st 7lb., Chapman ... 3

Sapphire made the running at a great pace, White Star second, and Alonzo last to the ½ mile when Sapphire was beaten and Alonzo came up to White Star, but the latter running very strong, came away again and won by two lengths. Time—1m. 15secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 99. For all ponies. Distance ¾ mile.

Capt. Harrison's g c b p Blotting Paper, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Gore ........................................ 1
Mr. Welman's d c b p Herod, 10st. 7lb., Owner ..... 2
Mr. Woolmer's b w g Anchovy, 10st., Owner ......... 3
Mr. Clarke's c c b p Petticoat, 9st., Native ........... 0

Petticoat made the running with Herod next, to the half mile, Herod led up the straight with Blotting Paper just behind to the stand, where the latter came with a rush and won a good race by a neck, Anchovy three lengths third. During the race the rain came down in torrents, and no one timed the race. The winner was not sold.

## THE APPOINTMENT OF A MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* published on Saturday, contains the following notifications:—

Whereas a vacancy has occurred in the office of Member of Council of Presidency of Bombay owing to the death on the 5th instant of Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and whereas no person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto was present on the spot, the Governor in Council has, under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67), appointed the Honourable Mr. James Beilett Richey, C.S.I., already a temporary Member of the said Council, to supply the vacancy so created with effect on and from the 6th instant.

With reference to the foregoing Notification announcing the appointment by the Governor in Council of the Honourable Mr. James Bellett Richey, C.S.I., to supply the vacancy created in the office of Member of Council of the Presidency of Bombay by the death of Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., it is hereby further notified, which announced the appointment of the Honourable Mr. James Bellett Richey, C.S.I., to be a temporary Member of Council during the absence of the Honourable Mr. James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I., that the Governor in Council has, under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67), appointed the Honourable Mr. James Richard Naylor to be a temporary Member of the said Council, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I., in the room of the Honourable Mr. James Bellett Richey, C.S.I., with effect on and from the 6th instant.

## CHEMICAL ANALYSES IN BOMBAY.

THE following is the Resolution of Government on the Report of the Chemical Analyser to Government for the year 1886:—

During the year 1886 the Chemical Analyser investigated and reported on 296 medico-legal cases and examined 112 samples of potable water and 1,015 of Government stores and miscellaneous articles.

2. The decrease in medico-legal cases which in 1885 numbered 336 appears to have been mainly due to a more careful selection of the cases forwarded to the Chemical Analyser in which human poisoning was suspected, for in these cases, 159 in number as compared with 187 in 1885 the percentage of detections of poison was higher than usual. Arsenic was detected in 47, opium in 12, *dhatura* in 4 and other poisons in 26 cases. *Dhatura* caused no deaths, but of the 88 persons poisoned with arsenic 31 died, as also did all those (11 in number) poisoned with opium. In all 128 persons were poisoned of whom 50 died. The Chemical Analyser again states that in several instances little or no information was supplied to him regarding the nature of the criminal cases to which his analyses related. The attention of Police Superintendents should be again called to the subject, and the Chemical Analyser should in future write and ask for any further information he requires and report to the District Magistrates any cases in which the information supplied is obviously insufficient.

3. The remaining medico-legal cases comprised 83 of alleged cattle-poisoning and 54 in which articles suspected to be stained with blood or other animal fluids were forward for examination. Of the former cases poison was detected in 45 which included the poisoning of 55 animals. Arsenic was the poison usually employed, but no case was of special interest.

4. The information given in this report about samples of drinking water is detailed and instructive, and the attention of district officers should be drawn to Surgeon Milne's remarks as regards water sent from their respective districts. Of 112 samples examined 53 were classed as good. It is observed that all the samples taken from gurrahs and stand-pipes on railway platform are favourably reported on.

5. 384 samples of Commissariat stores and 60 of Ordnance stores as well as 479 samples of various substances forwarded by the Customs and Abkari Departments were examined. The latter included 322 samples of American petroleum all of which flashed above the legal minimum of 73 degree Abel. Statistics given by the Chemical Analyser show that the theory that petroleum is liable to undergo a depression of its flashing point during transit between America and India is not supported by his experiments. Of 9 other samples of petroleum which were examined one of naptha and one of benzine flashed much below the legal minimum. 92 articles classed as 'Miscellaneous' were also examined.

6. The report is as usual clear and concise, and bears testimony to the efficient way in which the heavy duties of Chemical Analyser were performed by Surgeon-Major Lyon and his *locum tenens* Surgeon Milne. The Governor in Council is glad to notice that Assistant Surgeon Deshmukh has again been commended for his work.

## DINNER TO THE HON. P. M. MEHTA.

THE Ripon Club, which is composed of about two hundred leading members of the Parsee community, gave a dinner on Saturday night to the Hon. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta on his being appointed a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay. The club premises, which situated in Hornby Row, Fort, was splendidly decorated and illuminated. The drawing-room on the first floor was decorated with flags, buntings, and floral designs, as was also the dining room, where about a hundred covers where laid. Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, who is joint honorary secretary of the club with the Hon. M. Mehta, had spared neither money nor trouble to make the occasion a success. After the excellent dinner had been done justice to,

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., who presided on the occasion, and who was cordially received, on rising, said:—Gentlemen,—I rise to propose the toast to which in every such gathering is ever first in the hearts and upon the lips of all persons who are assembled. I mean the health of the Queen-Empress—(loud cheers)—the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Royal Family. (Renewed cheers.) It is impossible for us on an occasion like the present to omit that first duty of thus honouring our august Sovereign whose devotion to her subjects and whose many virtues have so endeared her to her people by the tenderest ties of loyalty and affection. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in proposing the toast, the health of the Queen-Empress, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Royal Family. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The toast was received with all honours, the Italian string band, which was present on the occasion, playing the National Anthem.

Mr. Jehangeer Cowasjee Jehangeer said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in giving you the next toast, that of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. (Cheers.) The toast of her Majesty's chief representative in India ought to be acceptable at any and every entertainment in this country, and the eminent statesman who now occupies that position has hitherto done nothing to impair our profound respect for the office and our wish that it may have permanent abode on this soil. Of course, you do not, gentlemen, expect me to pass in review his acts since he has held that high office, but I may say that if he has not signalised his career hitherto by what may be regarded as any statesmanlike concession to our national aspirations, it is meet that we should recollect that he has been trying to learn the merits and demerits of various questions of imperial importance, and that he has yet before him all that valuable portion of his tenure of office, in which we may expect him to bestow upon this country the benefit of that learning as brought to bear upon a sound and liberal disposition to recognize the rights of our countrymen. (Hear, hear.) Lord Dufferin came to this country with high reputation as a statesman and as a ruler of men, and although it would be a difficult task in any successor to the throne filled by Canning—(cheers)—and Lawrence and Mayo—(renewed cheers)—and Ripon—(loud cheers)—to make his way as deep into people's hearts as they did, we should be much mistaken in our estimate of the present Viceroy if we did not ultimately find that he had the will, as he certainly has the ability, to follow in the footsteps of those great men. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, we cannot well omit in this connection to recall to mind the noble efforts of Lady Dufferin—(loud cheers)—to provide adequate medical aid to relieve human sufferings behind the *purdah* and in the Zenana. These truly womanly efforts add lustre to and create love around her high position as the first lady of the land. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, with these few remarks, I give you the toast of his Excellency the Governor-General of India, Lord Dufferin. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk amidst cheers.

Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, who was received with long and prolonged cheers, said:—Sir Jamsetjee and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to be entrusted with a toast, which, whenever it is proposed, not only in this city, but in the whole of the Bombay Presidency, is drunk with acclamation. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I need hardly tell you it is the toast of our illustrious Governor, Lord Reay. (Loud cheers.) At this hour and in this place it may not be suitable to recount at any great length the various beneficial measures of his Excellency's comparatively short administration. In search of this we have not to go further than the occasion of this day. The nomination of our guest the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah—(loud and prolonged cheers)—to a seat in the Legislative Council is a spontaneous act of his Excellency—(renewed cheers)—and we know with what wonderful unanimity this apppointment is viewed both by the press and the public. (Loud cheers.) Before his advent to our shores his Excellency had alread made his mark in the higher walks of Imperial statesmanship, and this circumstance induced us to cherish high expectations which have been fully realised. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I may say with some confidence that in his desire to satisfy the ligitimate aspirations of the natives of the country his Excellency has not been surpassed by any of his predecessors. (Hear, hear and loud cheers.) The unerring judgment of future historians will unhesitatingly place his Excellency's name along with the long line of illustrious administrators like Bentinck and Canning,—(hear, hear)—Mount Stuart Elphinstone and Ripon. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the health of our esteemed Governor, Lord Reay. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was cordially received, the party giving three cheers for Lord and Lady Reay.

The Chairman, who was greeted with loud cheers, proposed the toast of the evening. He said:—Gentlemen,—I assure you, that I use no mere form of words when I say, that I consider it a fortunate circumstance, that my presence in Bombay affords me an opportunity of presiding at to-day's dinner, where we all meet to do honour to our guest of the evening, our friend Mr. P. M. Mehta. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Let not the business of my observations prevent you from doing it the justice it deserves, and responding to it with the full warmth of your feelings of personal regard and admiration for the subject of it. (Cheers.) I know you will do justice to our feelings towards our friend and drink heartily to his health. I am sure I am safe in saying, that not only all the members of this assembly, but also very many outside our community, greatly esteem and admire Mr. Mehta. (Loud cheers.) Who indeed that has known him and watched his career can have failed to mark the sterling qualities by which he is distinguished, his earnestness of purpose, his straightforwardness, his fearlessness in advocacy, his kindliness and his love for this noble city and for his country? No man is perfect, there are spots even in the sun. He may perchance have foibles to be pointed at, by carping and captious detractors, if indeed he has any, but in making a just estimate of his claims it would be impossible even for them to deny, that his foibles are few, his virtues many—(cheers)—and that he has always, when opportunity offered or occasion required, devoted himself honestly and assiduously to the promotion of the interests and welfare of his fellow-citizens and countrymen. (Renewed cheers.) To take a survey of his career would be only repeating what you all know, for his life has been passed in the sight of us all. Suffice it to say, that he has notably distinguished himself from the beginning of his public life, and let us hope with ardour and fervency that he has a long, useful and honourable life of many and many a year before him, blessed with health and plenty and reaching upto a very green old age. Loud and prolonged cheers.) Almost from the beginning he showed signs of remarkable intelligence, which by dint of industry and perseverance soon developed under the able supervision of our late lamented principal Sir Alexander Grant. You must have all noted the eulogistic way in which his several professors, both here and in England, expressed themselves with regard to the marked ability and proficiency of our guest when a pupil. (Cheers.) We know also the important part he has already played in the Municipal Corporations and in all the discussions of late years, of important measures, both social and political. (Hear, hear and cheers.) The same may be said of his professional career at the Bar—(loud cheers)—where his reputation has steadily increased from day to day. Gentlemen, it is a source of sincere pleasure to us to know that the reputation of our guest, whether as a public or a professional man, never stood higher than it does at this present moment. (Loud cheers.) He has now been called by his Excellency the Governor to his Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations—(cheers)—and we think, that both he and the Council are to be congratulated upon the fact. (Loud cheers.) It is pleasant to his friends to see him rising higher and higher in the sphere of usefulness. It is peculiarly opportune, that he has been elevated to the Council just at a time when the new Municipal Bill for this great city is to be elaborated. (Hear, hear.) Depend upon it, gentlemen, that in connection with this subject, he may be trusted to do his duty with credit to himself and with advantage to the complicated interests of the city. (Cheers.) May he live long to enjoy this honor and other higher honors, that from this early promise, we may well augur, are still in store for him! Gentlemen, I will not detain you longer. I call upon you to join with me in drinking very heartily to our friend's health.

The toast was drunk amidst loud and deafening cheers.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta, who was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, in reply said:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and Gentlemen,—I will confessthat in view of the position which I hold in this club, I felt at first considerable hesitation as to the propriety of accepting the honor which it was proposed to do to me. But when in spite of my misgivings it pleased the members of this club to decree unanimously that it should be so, it would have been a piece of false conceit on my part not to have yielded at once to the general wish. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I need hardly tell you that I am deeply thankful to the members of this club for the great honor which they have done to me to-day, and to you, Sir Jamsetjee, for the kind and cordial manner in which you have been good enough to give expression to their sentiments on this occasion. And if, gentlemen, I do not tender to you my grateful acknowledgments in a long speech, I am sure you will understand that it is owing to the circumstance that self is a subject on which no man can delate with propriety or good taste, and not because that I do not appreciate very keenly the honor you have done me, an honor which I for one value far more highly than many others of a more dazzling character. (Loud cheers.) In proposing the toast of my health, you have been pleased, Sir Jamsetjee to say many kind things of me. But I use no conventional phraseology nor do I indulge in affectation or false modesty when I say that I cannot conceal from myself that this honor is done to me to-day, not so much because of the small work which I may have attempted to do as a public citizen, as out of the good will and friendliness which, in spite of innumerable faults and shortcomings, I have been fortunate enough to secure from you for the sincerity of my efforts. (Loud cheers.) Indeed, an occasion like this brings thoughts pleasant as well as sad, both pleasure and pain, pleasure because of the honor, and pain and sadness at being indirectly but forcibly reminded of a long vista of aims forgotten, of opportunities neglected, of energies wasted, of many a failing and many a weakness, and at finding how very little it is you have done compared to what should have been done for the country to which you owe so much. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, if I may venture to take such an occasion as this to draw a lesson for some of the younger friends whom I see around me, I would tell them not to listen too easily to the advice of people who call themselves practical and sensible men of the world, to mind simply your own business, and to let public interests take care of themselves. (Hear, hear and cheers.) For obedience to this teaching may bring you wealth and prosperity, yet you will find, as you 'daily travel further towards the east,' that the fruits of this success will crumble into your mouth like dead sea apples, unless sweetened by the reflection that you have tried to exert yourself, to some extent at least, to repay the debt you owe to the land of your birth and prosperity. (Loud cheers.) Not that I ask you to set about to become reformers and patriots in hot haste, for that may be as mischievous as apathy or indifference, but that you should take an active and intelligent interest in such public affairs as pass around you. You have referred, Sir Jamsetjee, to the Municipal Bill, which is now before the Legislative Council. This is neither the time nor the occasion to discuss it. But I will make a frank confession as to the attitude of mind with which I approach the discussion of this Bill, and that is, one of some jealousy. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Those of us who have been connected with the present Municipal Act ever since it was passed have come to regard it with pride and affection. (Cheers.) It owes its origin to the public spirit of Bombay, as many of us well remember who remember the excited reform debates in the Town Hall in 1871. The voice of the people and the wisdom of Government had each its due share in the discussion and settlement of the principles on which it is based. Its working has been attended with conspicuous success—(cheers)—which has not only been honourable to the city—(renewed cheers)—but has served to suggest and stimulate, as lord Ripon—(loud cheers)—publicly declared, the extension and development of local self-government throughout the whole of India. (Hear, hear and cheers.) When, therefore, such an Act is asked to retire in favour of a new comer which promises greater benefits and greater success, I am prepared to give it a sober welcome—(hear, hear)—but only after a strict scrutiny into its credentials—(hear, hear and cheers)—and only after a well founded assurance that we are not going to imperil the good we have got in search of a better, which after all may prove illusory and deceptive. (Loud cheers.) I again thank you, Sir Jamsetjee and gentlemen, most warmly for the honor done to me to-day.

Mr. Dossabhoy Framji then proposed the toast of the Chairman in a few felicitous sentences.

The Chairman briefly replied in suitable terms, and the company then broke up at about 11 p.m.

## LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

A GENERAL MEETING was held on the 16th July at the Court House of the Commissioner, H. A. D., in connection with Lady Dufferin's fund. Mr. Leslie S. Saunders presided. There were also present Colonel R. S. Thompson, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, since dead; Surgeon Major C. Little, M. D., Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D.; Mr. Shriram Bhikajee Jatar, B. A., Director of Public Instruction, H. A. D.; Surgeon R. B. Roe, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Amraoti; Mr. Devrao Venayak Vakeel, Akola; Mr. Fred. D. Strannach, Agent, Bank of Bombay at Amraoti, Honorary Treasurer; Mr. Purshottum Rao, Honarary Secretary, Judge, Small Cause Court, Amraoti. Read correspondence referring to endorsement of Government.

It was resolved that all funds invested, or to be invested in the future, should be on paper endorsed in the official designation of the President, Berar Branch Committee, Countess of Dufferin's Fund, as per special recent concession by Government. That to the above purport, the honorary treasurer be instructed to oblige by tendering an early compliance. That the Comptroller of Accounts, Hyderabad, be addressed regarding the future custody of the Committee's securities, and the drawing of the periodical interest falling due thereon. Further, in disposal of this detail of the business before it, the Committee assembled desire that its sense of obligation to her Excellency the Lady President and the Central Committee for obtaining on its application the financial concession just availed of, be recorded and communicated to the Central Committee. The statement of receipts and expenditure was read. It was resolved that as the state of the balance admitted it, the honorary treasurer be instructed and authorized to invest a further sum of Rs. 20,000 in the new Government 4 per cent. Loan and terms to the advantage of the Committee by the use of the best means at his command. The acquisition being effected by himself personally, or through any agency at his disposal any where. The proposal to make a fixed untouchable investment of Rs. 50,000, the interest of which only should be available for the Committee's use was considered. The Committee decided that this point of discussion be deferred to a date, when the state of the funds will better justify it. The consecutive proceedings of the sub-committee appointed to approve candidates for education in midwifery, was read; also the correspondence connected with its selection and the despatch to Nagpur of six candidates. The next subject for disposal was the measures taken by the Sub-Committee especially appointed *in re* the selection and sending to Nagpur of the six students which the Committee determined to have trained for the service of the Berar Branch of the National Association. Read further the written views of Mr. R. N. Mudholker, B.A., LL.B., regarding the selection and despatch to Nagpur of the above candidates, submitted by him for the Committee's consideration on account of his unavoidable absence from the meeting. It was concluded that the failure of the six district officers of Berar to supply a single native candidate out of the hundreds of thousands of the female population of their districts, occasions the Committee's genuine regret, which is only mentioned to enable the expression of a hope that in the future these gentlemen—to whom the Committee owes much of obligation for much favor cheerfully bestowed in the past,—will hereafter find themselves able to assist it better in this particular direction. And it was resolved that as the Nagpur Midwifery School authorities state want of accommodation and want of means for tuition of the superior class of Eurasian candidates approved and forwarded by the Sub-Committee, these persons be withdrawn. It was ruled in reference to Mr. R. N. Mudholker's memo. that the Committee agree with him *nem. con.* on the following points connected therewith: (*a.*) Purely native candidates, if otherwise suitable, should at present have the Committee's patronage preferentially. (*b.*) Failing the obtaining of such native candidates, Eurasian and European female agency may be availed of. It was directed that the above resolve on his memo. be communicated to Mr. R. A. Mudholker. Read the fifth point in the programme of business for the committee's disposal *in re* the obtaining of female candidates for medical education from beyond Berar. It was decided that for the present at least the matter pend the results attending the making of fresh efforts to procure candidates in the Province itself, who shall belong to it. It was further resolved that the following gentlemen members form a Sub-Committee for the purpose of inquiring as to the whereabouts of eligible candidates, of procuring these, and of approving of them. To these ends this Sub-Committee was authorized to correspond with the different districts of this Province, or those of any other Province, and to indent for any funds the outlay of which seemed to it necessary on the general committee. Colonel R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, as President. Members—Dr. C. Little, Dr. R. B. Roe, Mr. S. B. Jatar, B.A, Akola, Mr. R. N. Mudholker, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Dearao Venayek Akola, Mr. Purshottum Rao, honorary secretary. It was determined that the above Sub-Committee report results of its work from time to time through the honorary secretary to the general committee, and that a final full report by it should be in readiness for the information of the general committee at its next quarterly general meeting due in October next. Read the sixth article standing on the Committee's programme of business. It was resolved that as the district officer, Amraoti, is one of the members of the general committee, and is present at its meeting, he be moved to take as early action towards forming a district committee as possible. In his capacity of district officer his personal sympathies and energies, it is decided, are indispenable to the early constituting of the district committee. Read the article standing seventh on the Committee's programme of business. It was decided that the appointment of Colonel Lane, Inspector General of Police, and Mr. Khaperday, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Budnera Court, as auditors to the general committee, be recorded; that these gentlemen, who have consented to act, be accordingly apprised of their appointments, and that they be informed of the resolution of the Committee that its accounts be audited half-yearly as a rule, and specially when particularly asked for.

The Committee having disposed of all business regularly brought before it, now proceed to deal with matters of official and of administrative routine. It was resolved:—That the honorary secretary be granted a permanent advance of Rs. 100 to enable him to meet to ordinary emergent charges. The same to be recouped by the honorary treasurer on the presentation of detailed bills under the honorary secretary's signature and the counter-signature of the president from time to time. (*b.*) That the accounts submitted showing the expenditure of Rs. 96-14 by the honorary secretary be passed subject to final audit. (*c.*) That the thanks of the committee are due to Mr. Purshottum Rao Narayen, its honorary secretary, for the presentation to its office of a rubber seal at his personal expense. The Committee accept this useful article and direct its future use.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Inchulva, 1,453, arrived under Captain G. Hought, in Bombay on the 20th instant, in ballast from Midellestro. (July 5.)

The Eastern Telegraph Co's steamer Chitern, Captain W. Goodsall, arrived in Bombay in ballast yesterday from Aden (August 14).

THE brig Astrea, 221 tons, Captain J. Oestmann, arsailed yesterday for Port Natal, laden with a general cargo and ten deck passengers on board.

THE B. I. L. N. steamer Commilla, Captain S. P. Nailer, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, laden with a general cargo, and Mrs. Bush and child and eighteen deck passengers from Karachi.

The s. s. Eden Hall, 2,353 tons, Captain A. B. MacDougall, which arrived in this port yesterday has brought from Liverpool (July 24), a general cargo, and Lient. Skinner and Mr. C. Mills, passengers on board.

THE s.s. Rosario, 1,221 tons, Captain W. Magee, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last from New Castle which port she left on the 20th ultimo. She has brought with her a general cargo and his consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Arabia, Captain C. R. Kendall, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf and Karachi on the arrival in Bombay of the overland mail steamer Surat, expected to-day. She has got on board the following passengers:—Mr. Mowji Jeewraj and two ladies—for Busreh; one lady, two children and one infant—for Karachi; and sixty two deck for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

THE P. and O. Co.'s boat Lombardy, 1,786 tons, Captain G. C. Brooks, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Hongkong (July 30), via Singapore and Penang with a general cargo and the following passangers on board. During her voyage the Lombardy spoke the s.s. Slieve Donard of Liverpool. The names of the passengers are:—Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Patell, one child and servant, Mr. D. Ibhram Selaman, two friends and two children, and Hajee Amat, wife, friend and three children from Singapore and one native from Penang.

THE s.s. Taif, 878 tons, Captain H. Schumacher, and consigned to Hajee Casam and Co., brought to Bombay, yesterday with a general cargo and seventeen passengers (among them being four slaves picked up at sea), from Jeddah via Aden. The Taif left Aden on the 13th instant with a clean bill of health and was proceeding to Bombay, where while in Latitude 14·22 N., Longitude 51·27" E., she sighted an open boat containing four men in it making for her. The men were picked up and being questioned as to their condition and their where abouts, were understand to say that they hailed from the vicinity of Ras Hoffon, and Cape Guaillifois, and that they were forced to run away from their master on account of ill-treatment, and want of food. They added they had to dift about in the sea in the condition they were observed, for fifteen days in their boat. The slaves will be made over to the Commissioner of the Bombay Police in the usual way.

## VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH AUGUST, 1887.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| „ City of Canterbury .. | 2099 | A. B. Gray........ | A | Sir C. Forbes & Co. |
| „ Victoria ...... | 2205 | W. Russell........ | B | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| „ Carthage .. | 2587 | G. A. Hector...... | C | P. & O. S. N. Co |
| „ Goldsbro | 1457 | J. J. Grinold...... | E | Cursetji Edulji. |
| „ Clan Ogilvie | .. | J. A. Guard ...... | F | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Clan Macdonald ...... | 1716 | W. J. Rule........ | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Stura ......... | 1415 | Marchi............ | H | F. Bozzoni. |
| „ Huzara ...... | 1336 | Campbell ......... | N | B. I. S. N. Co. |
| „ Yesso ....... | 1381 | T.K.Brotherston | P | F. Muir & Co. |
| „ Peveril ...... | 1974 | A. Burgess ...... | Q | K. Nixon & Co. |

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commander | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Rosario (s)........ | Magee ....... | Newcastle, July 20. |
|  | Inchulva (s)....... | Haugh........ | Karachi, Aug. 28. |
|  | Lombardy (s) ..... | Brooks....... | Hongkong, July 30. |
|  | Commilla (s) ...... | Nailer ....... | Karachi, Aug. 18. |
|  | Taif (s) ............ | Schumaker .. | Jeddah, Aug. 10. |
|  | Eden Hall (s) ..... | MacDougall | Liverpool. July 24. |
|  | Nedjed (s) ......... | Reid .......... | Cardiff, July, 18, |
|  | Chiltern (s) ....... | Goodall ...... | Aden, Aug. 14. |
|  | Boolda a (s)....... | Clarke ....... | Calcutta, July 28. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessels. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | R. Rubattino (s)..... | Merello ...... | Genoa. |
|  | Bokhara (s) .......... | Edwards...... | China & Australia. |
|  | Yesso (s).............. | Trotter ....... | Karachi. |
| 21 | Astrea .................. | Oestmann .. | Port Natal. |

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Rosario, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Inchulva, for Dunkirk.

The steamer Arabia, Kendall, was cleared out on Saturday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

## CALCUTTA.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel | Commander | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Manora s ........ | Turner....... | London, July 11. |
|  | Culna s .......... | Wood ........ | Bombay, July 29. |
| 17 | Sutlej s .......... | Johnson...... | London, July 14. |
|  | Galgate .......... | Cummins .... | New York, April 21. |
|  | Umvoti ........... | Reeves ....... | Natal, July 8. |
|  | Maharani s ...... | Edge .......... | Rangoon, Aug. 10. |

### DEPARTURES.

Aug. 16.—Steamers India and Karamania.

Aug. 17.—Steamer Maharaja. Ship C. C. Chapman.

## MADRAS.

### ARRIVALS.

| Aug. | Vessel |  | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Himalaya s ........ | ........ | Negapatam. |
|  | Shahjehan s ...... | ........ | Calcutta. |
| 18 | Umballa s ......... | ........ | Bombay. |
|  | Sirdhana s......... | ........ | Rangoon. |
|  | India s............... | ........ | Calcutta. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Aug. | Vessel |  | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Ellora s ............ | ...... | Bombay. |
|  | Laudaura s ........ | ...... | Bombay. |
|  | Narenta s .......... | ...... | Colombo. |
| 18 | Himalaya s ........ | ...... | Rangoon. |
|  | Shahjehan s ...... | ...... | Bombay. |
|  | Umballa s ......... | ...... | Calcutta. |

## DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

### FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Canterbury (s), 28 bales wool, D Bhimjee; 115 cwts coir yarn, P Govindji; 30 bales wool N Khatao.

### FOR LONDON.

Carthage (s), 17 bales hides and skins, A Salmon and Co; 15 bales hides and skins, C Joomanat; 596 cwts myrabollams, K Lukmidas and Co; 19 bales hides and skins, S Moloobhai and Co; 7 bales hides, B Boga.

Huzara (s), 43 cwts gum, M Lukamsee; 28 bales hides, P Damjee.

### FOR DUNKIRK.

Inchulva (s), 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

### FOR ANTWERP.

C Macdonald (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

### FOR KOBE.

Stura (s), 100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

### FOR HONGKONG.

Stura (s), 25 bales twist, R Habibbhai; 25 bales twist, N Bhagwandas; 218 bales twist, N Veethaldas; 10 cwts ganda horns and 4 cwts ivory, S Nathoo.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 19.

Guise, Capt, Mad R A, on leave, from Trimulgherry.

AUGUST 20.

Ruttledge, Surgn Major, Bl, I M S, on leave, from Etawah.

Raddock, Brigde Surgn, Bl, I M S, on retirement, from Saugar.

### DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

La Louche, Col, Bo, Army Clothing, on duty, to Poona.

AUGUST 20.

Ruttledge, Surgn Major Bl I M S, on sick leave, to England.

Landon, Lt Col, Bl Infantry, on sick leave, to England.

Yaldwyn, Major, Bl, Staff Corps, on priv leave, to Australia.

Graham Clarke, Lt, Bl R A, on leave to Ceylon.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

### BATTERY ORDERS.

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commanding,
Bo. Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, August 22.

I. Parades for the current week.

General parades of the Battery will be held in rear of the Town Hall on Wednesday, at 7 a.m. and on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m. for sword, carbine and squad drill.

Squad drill will also be held at the Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, Esplanade Road, on Wednesday, from 9 to 10 p.m.

Heavy gun drill will take place by detachments, in the compound of the Arsenal, as follows:—

No. 1 Detachment Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m.
No. 2 Detachment Tuesday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
No. 3 Detachment Monday and Thursday at 5-30 p.m.
No. 4 Detachment Monday and Friday at 5-30 p.m.
No. 5 Detachment Tuesday and Thursday at 5-30 p.m.

II. Carbine Practice—

The range at Colaba will until further orders be available for practice with the carbine on Wednesdays from 4 p.m. until dark. Ammunition can be obtained on application to Sergeant Inspector Dawe.

III. The following having joined are taken on the strength of the Battery and assigned Regimental numbers as follows:—No. 72, Gunner W. Phipps; No. 73, Gunner Edwards; and No. 74, Gunner Lennane.

By Order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, MAJOR,
Commandant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

## BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD QUARTERS,
Poona, 19th August, 1887.

The Provl C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

1st Bo I—Lieut F A Hoghton, Offg Wing Officer, 9th Bo I to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

13th Bo I—Lieut W C Walton, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer vice Lieut Wilkins transferred to the 14th Bo I.

14th Bo I—Lieut E G R Wilkins, SC, Wing Officer, 13th Bo I, is transferred in the same capacity.

24th Bo I—Lieut H G B Raitt, Wing Officer 12th Bo I, is attached for duty in the same capacity.

25th Bo L I—Lieut-Col H S Tandy, SC, Wing Comdr (Offg 2nd in Comd) 8th Bo I, to be Comdt vice Lieut-Col Withers retired.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that Lieut F F Minchin, F-1, has been promoted Capt into 4-1 Western Dn RA.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut-Col F W Graham, Royal Dub Fus is directed to proceed to England to assume Comd of the 1st Bo of his Regt to which he has recently been appointed.

Under instructions received from India Hd-Qrs it is intimated that Lieut-Col and Col T Graham RA, has been appointed to command the two Mountain Batteries at Jutogh, and the Comd allowance for the RA, at Neemuch has been temporarily withdrawn.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

7th Dn Gds—Capt D Ditmas for 15 month's on private affair.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Lan. Fus. Major R G, Randall, to remain in England from 24th July 1887 to 25 Jan. 1888 on medical certificate.

2nd N S Regt—Lieut F G Beville to remain in England from 11th Aug to 21st Oct 1887 on medical certificate.

2nd Dur L I—Capt C E Harrison to proceed to England pending retirement from the service.

Lieut L G Templer to proceed to England pending retirement from the service.

I M S—Surgn-Major F Jones, in medl charge 10th Bo I, from 24th Aug 1887 on private affair preparatory to retirement under clause 51 J A C 1886.

## SLAVERY IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE other day it was elicited in evidence before the Public Service Commission at Madras, that something not far removed from slavery prevails in parts of Southern India. A missionary writing to the *Madras Times* now says:—

As a missionary in charge of village congregations I have, from time to time, had occasion to enquir into cases where the poorer class of cultivators have not been able to cultivate their own land simply because they had pawned or sold their services for a number of years to some rich ryot or land holder. The bargain is usually made in this way: A small cultivator is in need of money,—perhaps to pay his kist, or for marriage expenses, to contest a law suit,—and, instead of going to the sowcar, he will resort to some wealthy ryot, receive an advance in money and grain, and promise to work off the debt by giving his labour. If the borrower has a large family, he will probably sell the labour of some of his children. The serious part of the bargain in its perpetuity—for it never seems to terminate, or it is constantly renewed by small advances. Of course, the person in bondage may secure his liberty, and frequently does so, by the simple expedient of running away to some other place. I have met cases where an angry master has punished his slaves by starvation and beating, and these are far from common. As a rule, the well-to-do ryot will treat his slaves or servants well; he knows if he feeds them well, they will work well, and he has sense enough not to kill the goose which lays the golden egg. I don't think many Legrees exist in South India, and this village system of selling labour only works cruelly in one or two ways, *viz.*, when the term of servitude depends on the will of the master, or when the slave has been no party to the agreement which binds him. One of the worst cases of the latter I have seen is the following. In one of our villages were two brothers; the elder had learned the trade of a carpenter and could earn good cooly, the younger brother was not sharp—was, in fact, in village perlance, a "jungle fool." The elder brother, seeing the younger would be a burden to him, adopted the expediment of selling his "Thumby's" service to a ryot, thus relieving himself of all further care or responsibility on the boy's account. For years the boy kept this unrighteous bargain, working for his master until he was thirty years old. He was not well treated sometimes he was unmercifully punished. At last, the idea dawned upon him that he might terminate his service by running away, which he accordingly did. Not long since a lad came to my house for protection, informing me, at the same time, that he had run away from his master, and that the latter was on his track. The lad's services had been sold without his consent by his parents. I do not know whether the Penal Code has any section under which cases of this kind could be dealt with. But there is no doubt but that such a bargain should be treated as a criminal offence. And the man who sells another's services as well as the man who purchases them should be punished. In the shape of retaining advances, an immense amount of evil is done in villages remote from taluq towns. No Hindu can resist the temptation of a money advance; worse than this, he believes profoundly the Tamil proverb "Kadan illei Kanam illei"—if there is no debt their is no honour,—and it is therefore the easiest thing conceivable for him so fall into the hands, and become the slave, of anyone who will lend him money. I know instances where every member of a family is sold to some rich ryot; they get a sufficiency of gain to live upon, but as for improving their position, or getting their own land, or having the hope of future independence, these are as far from them as sound health is from a man hopelessly deceased. I may mention that forty years ago the Rev. J. M. Lechler, then of Salem, brought this question of slavery in South India to the attention of Government, with what result, the present writer is unable to say. It is, however, high time that something should be done to put an end to this unrighteous traffic.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Pre-eminently the Cod Liver Oil for use in India and in warm climates. Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, writes: "I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat on foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

## SUTTEAH TREES

IN every place in India, as in every other country, there are to be found by the thoughtful inquirer places of local interest. The reticent habit of the native of India prevents his pointing out such places, and the idea which he entertains that for every inquiry made there is some ulterior and unfavourable motive, or that the information sought will be turned into ridicule, renders them very chary of imparting information. Thus many a curious object and strang custom escapes the notice of a casual observer.

Near many of the purely native towns in the Sarun district, three of which may be mentioned, there exist sacred trees which are called "Sutteah." Standing a little apart from both houses and cultivation, these trees, Bir (*Ficus indica*), are the record of a sacrifice one shrinks from contemplating—that of a living woman on the funeral pile of her dead husband. The ashes of the pair, when the dread ceremony was complete, were buried on the spot, and a Bir tree was planted over it to mark the place. Here at certain seasons the women of the villages round assemble to offer small contributions to the spirit of the faithful death, the true (*suth*) wife, who, trod her way to heaven and her husband's side through a path of fire.

The first of these trees to be mentioned stands on a rising ground looking down on the public road, and across it over green fields to the little village of Saraya, where the victim to the inhuman custom passed her quiet life. With the Bir, however, had been planned a Peepul (*Ficus religiosa*) and the trunks have grown so close together that it is impossible to distinguish one from the other. The foliage of the twin groth, however—the pale green of one, the darker shade of the other—attest the fact. This tree, I learn from the resident of the village whose father, then a boy of eleven was present when the burning of the widow took place, is about eighty years old. Sad was her fate! Deprived by death first of her son—her only child—and then of her husband, life had no interest of her and death no terror; so, mounting the funeral pile of her husband, she placed his head upon her knee, and then the fire, lit by no mortal hand, burst from the wood and eneveloped the bodies of the pair. The voice of the *suttee* repeating "Ram, Ram" was heard from amidst the flames till the sad lips could speak no more, and soon nothing remained but the ashes of the martyred dead.

Not far from the village of Bunjary stands a group of trees, five in number. These also are Birs, each of which was planted on the spot where a Hindu widow laid down the burden of an existence too heavy for her to endure. Two of these trees overshadow the ashes of widows belonging to Brahmin familes, while the other three record the death of women of the Bunnia caste, who here "put off their robe of mortality" in the fierce flames of funeral fires, and in the soft evening light, under the quivering foliage of the trees which mark the spot where there ashes lie. So legends say—the shadowy resemblances of these martyrs glide round the spot where they accomplished the supremest act of Hindu faith.

One other *Suttee* tree remains to be mentinond. It stands near the town of Mobarukpore, and is so old that, beyond the fact that the woman who here laid down her life in the hope of immortal glory was the widow of a Sonar, little or nothing is known. To her spirit, however, more than the usual homage is paid. Her purified soul is worshipped as a saint—*Pir*—possessing unusual power to hear and answer prayer. Mahomendans of every degree and Hindus of caste offer intercessions and oblations to her, and more especially in times of domestic distress. Many are the tales told of sorrowing mothers who have received back children from the gates death, of wives whose husbands have been restored to life and health from hopeless disease, and of many mercies granted to the prayers of men and woman offered at the sylvan shrine beneath the *Suttee* tree.

Humanity quails at the idea of death by fire, the most agonising and horrifying of all deaths, met too, by weak women, often in the prime of life and in early youth, in whom the shrinking from death was natural, as well as by women in old age, when the, desire of life was failing and the tired soul sought repose. Even with the terrible prospect before her of a life of pain and peril, of privation and neglect—the doom of every widow—and the inducement, on the other hand, of gaining, by performing *suttee*, an eternity of happiness with the husband of her youth, one still wonders how frail womanhood ever faced the dread alternative. The martyr's crown, however, was won in times of Papal persecution by many a Christain woman besides Anne Askew, who with the red flames scorching her flesh yet struggled to cover, with the black woollen robe of the Inquisition, the bare shoulders and white arms from which a babe of three weeks old was torn as she was bound to the stake. She bore the agony in the hope of a glorious immortality, and many a poor Hindu woman has faced her doom as bravely.

But there is another side to this picture of glorious endurance on the part of the *suttee*. Whether she bore the suffering ill, or well, she mounted the funeral pile under a delusion. Each victim of the inhuman custom was thought to believe that if she had been a true pure wife, the flames—heaven-born—would reduce her body to ashes without pain. The pile was surrounded by priests, musicians and other attendants, as well as by the relations of the wedded pair, but when the farewell of all was taken, and the last prayer said, the widow mounted the pile fearlessly, and only when the slow fire had hidden within the grease-laden faggats blazed up, and the red tongues of fire licked her quivering limbs, did she discover her mistake. Too late! The blaze of the trumpets the roll of the drums, the clashing of the brazen cymbals, the shouting of the multitude as they cried "Hurry-boll" drowned the shrieks of the victims, and any attempt to escape was frustrated by the attendants who beat her back into the raging flames. Should she, however, by any unforeseen circumstance, have been enabled to escape—which, however, very seldom happened—she was considered to have been tried by the test of fire and proved impure. No return afterwards into her own family or caste was allowed. She was a thing debased, unclean, dead—a demon in human shape.

*Suttee*, however, has been practised in another manner besides that by fire, namely, by the burial alive of the widow with the dead body of her husband. Such an instance occurred long years ago in a town of the Sarun district where a Brahmin became a leper, and at his death his widow elected to be buried with him. A well was dug into which the woman decended, her husband's body was lowered and the faithful wife received and clasped it in her arms, the earth was shovelled in, and unshrinkingly she saw it rise till the lips which uttered the name of the deity were smothered and the eyes closed in death. A mound near the small town of Kutaya marks the spot where the bodies of the buried pair repose.

It is a matter of doubt and difficulty as to how the idea of *suttee* first arose. The laws of Manu nowhere mention widow burning, much less enjoin it as necessary or expedient; but perhaps the life of self-denial and misery he prescribed for a widow, the obloquy which followed a second marriage, paved the way to the introduction of the atrocious custom, which was countenanced by a distorted text of the Veda—"Rise, woman, come to the world of life. Come to us. Thou hast fulfilled thy duties as a wife to thy husband." Perhaps also the very heavy burden and anxiety thrown on male relatives which necessitated their maintaining, in the useless idleness and temptations of the purdah, their widowed relatives of all degrees and ages, helped to encourage the maintenance of the rite, which was supposed to ensure to the widow eternal life and an immediate reunion with the dear one gone before, and honour to every surviving member of her family.

*Suttee*, which no longer exists in British India, is still practised in Nepal, the boundary of which approaches very nearly the district of Sarun. The natives confess, however, that the rite is not now considered so sacred as it used to be, and allow that the fire, by means of which the widow is cremated, is applied by mortal hands and not communicated by supernatural power, as it used to be in earlier and holier times than the present.—*Civil and Millitary Gazette.*

## DISCOVERY OF COAL

A SOMEWHAT promising seem of coal has been discovered in Hazara, along the edge of the Abbottabad and Murree road, at a point where it runs along the precipitous banks of the river Dhor. The river having worn though the limestone overlaying the seam, has in places left a stratum of coal exposed for some distance, of quality sufficiently good to find a ready sale as fuel in Abbottabad, where an enterprising clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office commenced a small coal agency on his own account. Further investigations by the Executive Engineer resulted in the seam being followed to a depth of 50 feet. At first it appeared to be more or less associated with shale but the coal considerably improved in appearance as the seam was followed up, and the natives state there is coal of a still better quality and associated with oil in the surrounding hills. The Punjab Government has sanctioned a grant for the prosecution of further researches; and, considering what has been done by the North-Western Railway authorities with a field so entirely unpromising as the Salt Range was for many years reported to be, the possibilities of the Hazara field may very possibly prove of considerable importance to the Province. If it can be established that coal is available in any quantities, the construction of the proposed Kashmir Railway by Haripur. Abbotabad, Mansera and the Jhelum Valley would at once be brought within a measurable distance.

## DACOITY AT TANJORE.

THE further hearing of the case in which a gang of fourteen prisoners stand charged with dacoity resumed on Thursday in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Tanjore. Mr. Swaminader Iyer, the Government pleader, prosecuted for the Crown, and the Police inspector, Mr. Krishnaswamy, was in attendance. The prisoners are all of the cultivator class. Prisoner No. 1, Ruthnam Padayachy, and prisoner No. 6 Veroo Padayachy, have been already convicted in another dacoity case and have been sentenced to six months' and two years' rigorous imprisonment respectively, they having been found guilty of having in their possession stolen property which they knew or had reason to believe was stolen, under section 411 of the Indian Penal Code. The prisoners in the case now being tried are charged under section 395 of the Code. The case commenced on Friday last. The prisoners are undefended. The greater portion of Monday was taken up with the examination of Villumbai, the wife of the first witness, and with that of Govinda, Ummall, her daughter-in-law.

Vullumbai, the wife of the first witness, described how she went and hid herself in a shed in the backyard, when the robbers entered her house. Her husband was laid hold of by the prisoners. Judge:—When he was beaten did you or did you not see him?" The woman hesitated a long time in answering when the Judge remarked that he did not believe that the woman was there at all. The prisoners were said to have come with torches, and the witness appeared to have seen nothing of what occurred. Witness was then questioned as to the number of prisoners she identified, and replied that she recognised five of them. The 10th, 11th and the 12th were the prisoners who went into the room, and two of these had also robbed her of her personal ornaments, before entering the inner compartment. She had observed the marks of the prisoners, and had given their descriptions. She also affirmed that she had given descriptions of all the prisoners she noticed. Judge:—"No; you only gave a description of two. She has the same interest in the Rs. 500 worth of jewels as her husband. Are you certain that you observed the marks of the prisoners?" The witness said that she had marked only two men particularly and that she had given no description of the other three prisoner as she had not been asked; if she had she would have done so. The Judge said that this was all lies. The woman then said that if required she would now be able to describe the prisoners whom she had recognised. She then proceeded to give a description of each of them when the Judge remarked that these descriptions were altogether different from those she had previously given.

Witness then continued:—The Police came to my house the day after the dacoity and asked me what jewels I had lost. I mentioned those which I had been wearing as well as those my children had been wearing. I did not mention about the family jewels, because my husband used to keep them. I thought my husband might have given a description of them.

The witness said that she was not certain whether the box contained family or pledged jewels.

The judge addressing the jury said:—Is that likely? Do you believe that a woman of the house would not know where the jewels were kept? The witness then continued:—It was some ten days after the robbery that I was informed by my husband that all the jewels had been lost. About four or five days after my husband had told me this, he also informed me that the jewels had been recovered. About four days again after that he took me to see the jewels. I identified some of the jewels. He was first called, and I afterwards. The witness pointed out some jewels which her husband had not recognised.

Judge:—The husband recognises all these things now. It was like the other woman who came and identified a lot of things which her husband had forgotten. These are your pickings now. Did you know all these jewels? The witness said that she did, and mentioned some of the things as she had seen them pledged. When cross-examined witness said that the prisoners were present when she identified the jewels. She had identified the jewels on two occasions, once before the Police, and again before the Magistrate.

Judge:—Why, they were apparently allowed to pick what jewels they liked, as a bribe to give evidence. Who showed you the prisoners? Witness—Those who were there. Judge—What authorities, the Police? Witness—Yes. Judge—Was the Magistrate present when the prisoners were pointed out?

Witness (hesitating):—I do not know who the Magistrate is. The Magistrate was not present on the first occasion when I picked out the jewels.

Judge:—It was before the Police she identified the jewels. Witness:—Yes. Judge:—Now we have the truth, the Magistrate was not present, as there is no record kept. The police simply told the woman to take her pick, and prisoners were not even present. This is a little police arrangement. There is no right or truth in the whole affair.

The next witness Govindu Ammal, the daughter-in-law of the Chetty in whose house the dacoity was said to have been committed, was next examined. This witness, who is a girl about ten years old, on entering the Court, walked up to the table on which all the jewellery was arranged, and took up a large gold chain (saradoo) upon which the judge wanted to know what had impelled her to touch and take up the ob[illegible]ain. The witness had been imported into the case by the Judge, as His Honor wanted to see how her evidence would agree with that which had been given by the two other witnesses, and His Honor on calling her, remarked to Villumbai (the previous witness) that the daughter-in-law would not be able to lie so successfully as she had done. Judge.—Who told you to touch that? Why did you touch it? He has been taught something. You had an idea in your head when you took up that chain, and, now, what was it?

The case is proceeding.—*Madras Mail.*

## A DISCREDITED GOD.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Kulu:—There was a decidedly comic incident in connection with the recent rainfall. A few miles inside the Mundi frontier, is the hill village of Koplas, whose deo is supposed to be in charge of the rainfall—a kind of local clerk of the weather in fact. As the day was bright and sunny, with no apparent prospect of rain, a mixed deputation from both Kulu and Mundi waited on this deo, begging and praying for rain. Either the Koplas' deo is simply an ignorant atmospheric humbug or else he is sadly deficient in tact, for he answered his devotes roughly, telling them "that he had no rain, and did not know where to get any." *Exeunt* the mixed delegation, sadly crestfallen. Three hours later, down came the rain in torrents. Next morning that deo was the most discredited of all divinities, and when more rain fell on the night of the 2nd the whole Hindu pantheon was at a woeful discount.

The only pity was, that there was no Missionary at hand to improve the occasion. We have a local Salvationist certainly, but he does not count for much he is looked upon as simply an itinerant tambourine player who goes about, much as any ordinary wandering minstrel, that he may receive pice to induce him to move on to the next street.

## THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

IT is calculated that the Amir has some 20,000 regulars and 30,000 irregulars in his Army at the present time; 50,000 men thus representing the armed strength at his disposal to hold the various fortresses and cantonments in Afghanistan, and to deal with his rebellious Ghizai subjects. The forces operating under Gholam Hyder Orakzai and Sikander Khan cannot number more than 7,000 all told, though reports as to the irregular levies are very vague. The garrisons of Ghazni and Kandahar may be reckoned at 5,000, so there are in and about the area of disturbances some 12,000 men. So far none of these seem to have shown signs of disloyalty, and after the last defeat of the Andari mutineers and the local insurgents the Amir's prestige is sure to rise. Abdur Rahman is reported to be again full of confidence—in spite of toothache for the relief or which he has summoned Mr. O'Meara to Kabul—and now that the difficulty on the Oxus has passed away he may reasonably hope to be soon again in the position of the most absolute ruler that Afghanistan has known since the days of Dost Mahomed.

GRAFFENBERG PILLS.

Sold by COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.

Price.—As. 10.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Disease and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

## BENGAL.

**The Irrigation Cess.**—A deputation of the zemindars and rayats of Shahabad will wait on the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at Arrah, with a memorial praying for a commission of enquiry into the working of the Irrigation Cess Act. The Act works very oppressively, and there are loud complaints in all parts of the district traversed by the canals against the working of the Act. It is said that the European zemindars of the district will join the deputation. A few rayats with authenticated cases of complaint should also form a part of the deputation.

**Assault at Calcutta.**—In the case of Mrs. Margaret Godfrey against her husband, William Godfrey, for assault, Mr. Cranenburgh, who appeared for complainant, said that this was a gross case, his client having been severely assaulted, but freinds and relations having interceded she was not desirous of pressing the charge, provided accused bound himself down to keep the peace. Accused being agreeable to this he was bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for one year, and the case withdrawn.

**A Returned Vagrant at Calcutta.**—John Dallas was charged with this offence at the Calcutta Police Court on Wednesday. He had been declared a vagrant some three years ago, and was sent to England at Government expense on his signing an agreement never to return to India within five years. He had returned to Calcutta after three years, and was consequently arrested. Accused stated that he had returned to see his children, four of whom were in Calcutta being unaware of the force of his contract. His worship sentenced accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

**Application against a Lady.**—Mr. Cranenburgh, on behalf of Messrs. H. and A. Behrens, applied at the Calcutta Police Court on Wednesday for a summons against Mrs. Willard, for cheating in respect of certain goods, valued at Rs. 95. The pleader stated that accused called on complainants firm, and selected goods, representing that the goods were sent to her house by a coolie or a peon she would pay cash. The firm told her that their transanctions were all for cash, and she was required to pay before delivery. She having again represented that she would pay cash before delivery if the goods were sent to her house, the firm directed one of their peons to accompany her to her house, and bring cash for the goods. The accused, on her return home, took the goods from the peon, aad sent him away without payment. One of the assistants of the complainant firm then called at her house and demanded the money or the goods. She said that the goods were given to her on credit, and she would pay whenever she chose, and declined to return the goods. His Worship was of opinion that a criminal case did not lie on the facts disclosed. There must be dishonest intention to establish a case of cheating. It must be proved that at the time accused was taking the goods she had dishonest intention. It might be that she had an intention of paying for the goods that on her return home she found that her husband had spent the money. If accused had given an assumed name a charge would lie, but not under existing circumstances. If tradesmen will believe the bare statement of people and allow them to take away goods from their shops they must take the consequences. The remedy of complainant's firm lies in the Civil Court.

**Sewing Machine Dispute.**—Inspector Bell, attached to the Waterloo Thana, under section 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code applied for the disposal of the property belonging to Mr. Warner, who had been assistant manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company. This property had been seized some time ago, and a proclamation issued. Warner was charged by the same Company with embezzling a large sum of money, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension, but he could not be traced. This property which was seized was derived from the money accused was alleged to have embezzled. His Worship ordered that the property be made over for the disposal of Government.

**Forgery at Calcutta.**—Joykristo Gangooly, *alias* Jokristo Guttuck, who had been employed as a broker in the firm of Messrs. Carritt and Co., produce brokers was charged by the latter with forgery for the purpose of cheating, by making false documents, to wit, certain receipts, purporting to have been signed by bazaar vendors of linseed. It appeared that accused had been employed by complainant firm in 1879, when he is alleged to have absconded. He was only arrested a short time ago in the district of Ajmir. The amount involved was Rs. 3,000. Two native employés of complainant firm were called simply to identify prisoner, who was remanded to jail and case was adjourned without being gone into.

## MADRAS.

**Archæological Remains.**—Some archæological remains consisting of oval mounds covered with boulders of stone, supposed to be tombs, have been met with at Perianathan, in the Chingleput District, in the vicinity of the railway line, and orders have been issued to the railway contractor working on the spot to desist from interfering further with these remains till they are examined by the Archæological Department, and it is decided whether they are of sufficient importance as to deserve preservation.—*Mail.*

**Dacoity in Tinnevelly.**—On the 9th of April last, a dacoity was committed on a number of bandymen near Vellaimadam on the Tenkasi road, at about ten o'clock at night. Chitra Pillai and eleven others were charged with the commission of the offence, and tried by a jury in the Sessions Court of Tinnevelly. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty, but the Sessions Judge, entirely differing from them, referred the case to the High Court. The case came on a few day back before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, Mr. N. Subrahmanyam appearing in place of the Government Pleader, and Messrs. C. V. Sundram Sastriar and P. S. Sivasawmy Aiyar for the prisoners. Their Lordships declined to interfere with the verdict, being of opinion that the verdict was not manifestly perverse, and that the question of identification on which the whole case hinged was essentially a question for the jury.—*Ibid.*

**The Pillyar Chavothy Festival.**—This annual festival, which a Hindu tradition relates, is dedicated to Ganeshur or Ganpathy, the God of Wisdom and Learning, will be celebrated on Monday next, by the Hindus of the Siva sect. The mythology bearing upon the events characterising its celebration is deduced from a passage in the Sivapuranam, whence it appears that there lived in ancient times a mighty giant named Gajamookashuran, so called from his countenance being like that of an elephant, who, earned eternal life in this world, a gift which he obtained from Siva in consequence of his devout piety to the gods, waged war with Indra the sky god, the Rishis and others in authority and completely defeated them. The fallen people applied for help to Sivan, who, with this view, created Ganeshur, giving him the features of the elephant-faced giant and sent him to oppose the latter. A severe struggle ensued, in which Gajamookashuran, whose sole aim was to kill Ganeshur, lost all courage, and assuming the form of a bandicoot, got between his opponent's legs. Ganeshur got on the bandicoot's back, which became helpless, but was not killed because of the gift of immortality. In commemoration of this victory of Ganeshur over Gajamookashuran, the Hindus of the Siva sect have set apart this day in the year for the worship in their temples of the image of Ganeshurs which, propitiated by prayers end offerings during the day, is carried in procession through the streets at night.—*Ibid.*

**Alleged Murder.**—Recently, at the Sessions Court at Tanjore, a case of alleged murder was decided in which the prisoner put in the rather uncommon defence that the cause of death was accidental, which, taken with the general circumstances of the affair, gave to the whole a. somewhat unusual peculiarity. The facts for the prosecution were, that one Govinduswammy Naik, an abkari peon, had gone to the house of one Chidumburam, a toddy seller, and demanded the assessment due by Ramaswammy, his son-in-law. It so transpired that both happened to be out at the time, the house being occupied by some female members of the family. Attachment was being made when Chidumburam came upon the scene, and growing excited at what he saw, severed the head of Govinduswammy from his body by a blow from a knife he held in his hand at the time. Several witnesses gave evidence to the effect that the murder had been committed by Chidumburam who, however, pleaded that he had not struck the deceased, but that two knives tied together by a string, at the ends of which there was a cocoanut, fell down from aloft and severed the head of the man from back to front, the blow, according to medical testimony, being in this direction. The case lasted ten days before Mr. Davies, the Sessions Judge, who, after the matter had been submitted to the assessors, convicted and sentenced the prisoner to ten years' rigorous imprisonment, as it was held that the crime had been perpetrated by the prisoner in the excitement of the moment.—*Ibid.*

**Petition for Return of Purchase Money paid at a Court Auction Sale.**—In this case an immoveable property was put up to auction in execution of a decree, under the orders of the District Munsif's Court of Guntoor. It was knocked down to the petitioner's bid of Rs. 2,650, and within 15 days of sale, the whole of the purchase-money was paid into Court. Some days after, the defendant in the decree objected to the sale on the ground that proper notice of sale (*utikar*) was not given, and that thereby the property, which was of great value, was knocked down for a small amount. The sale was cancelled, but in returning the money paid by petitioner on account of the sale, Rs. 68 was deducted as poundage on the amount realised by the sale of immoveable property. Petitioner applied to District Munsif of Guntoor for return of the latter money, but that officer, though considering it a hard case, held that no refund can be made under the proceedings of the High Court dated 4th August 1881, No. 497, Mr. Ananda Carlu, Vakil on behalf of Kidambi, petitioner, appealed against this order, and the High Court, upon hearing his arguments, and the arguments of Mr. Subba Row, Vakil for the counter petitioner, held that petitioner was clearly entitled to receive back the purchase-money, without deductions, under Section 315, Civil Procedure Code. The order of the Munsif was set aside, and the Munsif directed to determine with reference to the last para. of Sec. 315 of the Code, against what party to the suit in which the decree giving rise to the sale was made, the payment of the money now deducted should be enforced. Petitioner's costs of this application was to be provided for in the Munsif's final order.—*Ibid.*

**A Railway Prosecution.**—Our readers will remember a case of defamation that was tried and dismissed at the second Magistrate's Courts about 4 months ago, in which one Chinnatamby, the Luggage Clerk of the Madras Railway Company, Bangalore Station, brought to clear his character by making a charge of this nature against two provisioners to the Kolar Mines, but which case he failed to establish. The Railway Company have now preferred a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust against the said luggage clerk at the District Magistrate's Court, before Mr. E. Hewetson, in respect to the sum of Rs. 3-9-0 being the sums alleged to have been paid by the two provisioners for their luggage, but which was denied by Chinnatamby the luggage clerk. Inspector Mellor is conducting the prosecution, and the accused is defended by Mr. E. Sidney Smith. Eight witnesses were examined for the prosecution on Monday and Tuesday last, and taken up again to-day, when a charge was framed against the prisoner under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code. His Honor wishing to examine two more witnesses, ordered the necessary summouses to issne, adjourning the further hearing to the 20th instant. The accused said he had no witnesses to call.—*Bangalore Post.*

**The late Robbery on in Commercial Road.**—We are glad to be able to lay before our readers the correct version of this daring deed, which was perpetrated on the night of the 12th instant, in the shop of Haji Meta Cassim Sait, No. 186, Commercial Road. Mr. Haji Abdul Satar Sait returned from Mysore on Monday, the 8th instant, bringing with him a quantity of gold jewellery set with precious stones, and some loose diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, &c., and put up with his brother Mr. Haji Meta Cassim Sait on the Commercial Road. On the night of the 12th, at about 9 o'clock, he left the property in the desk that was in the shop, the street door being shut for the night with a common iron padlock. On these gentlemen going to the shop on the morning of the 13th, they found 2 planks of the street door removed and the lock wrenched off. The desk in which the jewels, &c., were deposited was found to be missing, and a further examination revealed that cloths, consisting of kinkobs, turbands, and handkerchiefs valued at Rs. 1,000, were also missing together with a number of documents, such as promissory notes, bonds, and house passes, &c., which were left in a closed shelf, and which was found to be opened by the screws of the padlock being unscrewed. The clothes were found on the morning of the 13th thrown into drains in Lutchmana Moodelly and Ebram Saib Streets. The desk was also found forced open. The cloths and documents belonged to Haji Meta Cassim Saib. The jewels and precious stones missing are computed by the owner to be worth Rs. 18,100 and the cloths, &c., although recovered from the places where they were found lying are literally of no value whatever now to the owner, as they have been completely spoiled and dirtied. This loss is estimated at Rs 1,000, making a total loss of Rs. 10,000.—*Ibid.*

## CEYLON.

**The New Bridge at the Wharf.**—At last a commencement has been made with the construction of the new bridge at the wharf which is to form the main approach to Colombo from the harbour. The bridge across the canal, now rendered useless by the filling in of that ditch, is being taken up and is to be put up at the Wharf in front of the Grand Oriental Hotel and Peninsular and Oriental Company's Office's. The work has, we believe, been given out on contract and a sum of Rs. 47,000 was placed upon this year's estimates for the construction of the same together with the new passenger and export jetty. We understand that the work now commenced is likely to be all finished by the end of the year, by which time Colombo will have no reason to be ashamed of its approach from the harbour.—*Times.*

**Discharge of another Prisoner by the Chief Justice.**—Another prisoner was brought up before the Supreme Court on Friday and discharged under the following circumstances. The prisoner was sentenced to four year's imprisonment, and, when half of the sentence had expired, he managed to effect his escape. He was, however, recaptured shortly after theNew Code came into operation and was recommitted to jail on the old committal, which had already expired. The Solicitor-General submitted that he could show authority (Hawkins' Pleas of Crown) wherein it is laid down that a prisoner should not benefit by his escape. The Judge remarked that the operation of the Code could not be made retrospective. The Solicitor-General then informed the Court that the prisoner had escaped three times, and got further imprisonment and lashes. The Chief Justice replied that the sentence and lashes were wrongly imposed, and ordered the prisoner to be dicharged.—*Ibid.*

**Galle District Court.**—Before Mr. R. Reid, the District Judge, an application came on for hearing to-day, at the instance of one Mark Antony, of Galle, under the 18th clause of the Marriage Registration Ordinance. The application, supported by affidavit, stated that the deponent was engaged to be married to Miss Charlotte Cannon, residing in the Galle Fort, and that Charles Cannon, the father of the young lady, unreasonably withheld his consent to the marriage, and prayed that the Court would, after inquiry, direct the solemnization of the marriage by the Registrar, as provided by law. Mr. Cannon, represented by Mr. W. de Vos and Mr. Nicolas Dias Abeysinghe. Proctors, shewed cause. Advocate Dharmaratna, instructed by Proctor H. Dias, of China Garden, appeared on behalf of the applicant. Mr. W. E. de Vos submitted to the Court that the affidavit was insufficient in that did not contain the averment that the young lady was a miner to render the father liable lor withholding his consent, and, in the second place, the bare assertion that Mr. Cannon, had withheld consent, appearing in the affidavit, did not afford the Court sufficient material to base a judgment upon, as there was nothing to shew that this was a summary inquiry, no procedure was laid down, and this Court was at liberty to exercise its discretion and supply any deficiencies in the affidavit. The Judge supply any deficiencies in the affidavit. The Judge said that, although he was inclined to hold the objection good, he would prefer inquiring into the matter. Some evidence was then gone into at the conclusion of which the Court rejected the application and discharged the rule with costs. The Court was crowded throughout the proceedings.—*Ibid.*

## N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

**The at Suicide Delhi.**—Further particulars of Mr. Eddis' suicide this morning show that he woke at seven o'clock and drove out to the Jumna Railway Bridge and, afer walking on the bridge for half-an-hour, proceeded to his office. After staying there another half hour, he drove bank home, and walked straight through his rooms into his bath-room. Shortly after his bearer heard the report of a firearm, and going into the bath-room saw Mr. Eddis lying on the floor, with a carbine—not a revolver—in his hand. The roof of his of his head was blown almost clean off, and death must have been instantaneous. The bearer at once called in a friend of Mr. Eddis' who staying in the house, and the mater was at once reported to the police. The court of inquest sat till late this evening, their finding being that Mr. Eddis committed suicide while temporarily insane. The body was interred this evening, a large circle of friends following the remains to the grave.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

**Land-slip in the Landour Bazaar at Mussoorie**—On the morning of the 11th August between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m. some earth brought down by the recent incessant rain from the high cliff of the Castle Hill began to fall on the two houses just beyond the Bawlie (the well which supplies part of the Landour Bazaar with drinking water). These two houses are occupied by butter-men; fortunately for them, on account of the nature of their trade, they were up at that hour preparing the butter for their customers for delivery early in the morning. In the two houses there were at the time of the landslip 24 individuals. As earth has often fallen from the cliff in small quantities, no particular attention was paid at first to it, but finding large quantities coming down they rushed away. One jumping from the upper story, slipped and hurt is shoulder; two who were at work at the back of the building were caught in the falling earth and buried in the debris, but they were subsequently dug out alive. One of them had his leg injured by a falling beam. The injured men were removed to the hospital and are getting on all right.

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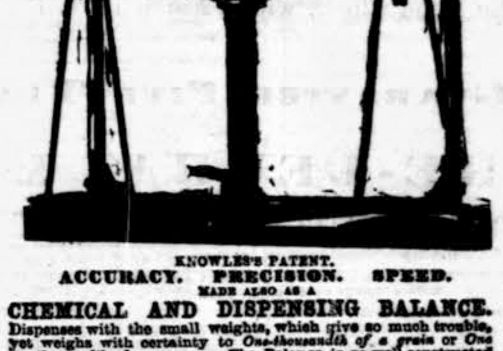

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**Rowlands' Macassar Oil**

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandruff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which is specially prepared for the use of golden-haired children [illegible] Sizes 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d.; family bottles, equal to four small, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations under [illegible].

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:—
TREACHER & Co., BYCULLA AND FORT, BOMBAY.

## NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remittance.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

## ADVERTISING N RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies Hotel keepers, Merchants, Traders and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the Nizam State Railway the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battary of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "Bombay Gazette" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Office Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Cooria
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Baligaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Khairwadee
Niphar
Lasulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chaligaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*†
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Itarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Sagra
Semri
Sohagpore*†
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tullegaum
Belaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶
Loonee
Oorcolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Deckeal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipoorna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorum
Budnaira
Malkeer
Chandoor
Damargau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Soree
Kapri
Selgaum
Jehwoor
Koim
Barsee Road
Morhol
Ungur
Mohol
Packney
Sholapore*†
Hoodgee
Kurlegaum
Doodnai
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore
Rosi
Kistna
Chikesugur
Raichore

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Borewlee (Dysur)
Bhyndur
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalia
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Muroleo
Sucheen
Surat*†
Amroli
Sion
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallet
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundale
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wasud
Newley
Anand
Bhalui
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Byrshavi
Nariad
Mehmooda-Baraiyee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharaghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram
Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram
Gulagudu
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate
Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL

Wadwan Junc.
do. City
Limbd
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli
Botad
Ningala
Ujalvav
Dhola Junc.
Jalia
Dhasa
Lathi
Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
Vavdi
Jetpur
Jetalsar
Dhoraji
Saraahr
Sorgad
Sihore
Vartej
Ghadechi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for [illegible]
‡ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments
¶ [illegible] for Dinner ¶¶ 40 Minutes for Dinner.

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## NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

## CHASSAING'S WINE

WITH

**PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.**

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

**It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.**

## FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE.

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

## FALIERES' SYRUP

of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

## FALIERES' GRANULATED

*Bromide of Potassium*

Is employed against the same affections.

PARIS:—6, AVENUE VICTORIA,
And at all Pharmacies.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., LD.

## GOUT
## RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS,

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 28, rue Saint-Claude, Paris.
Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
BOMBAY: KEMP & Co., LD.; TREACHER & Co., LD.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

## Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

• This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening** and **antifebrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever*, etc.

**ALSO** prepared with **IRON** for *chlorosis, purifying the blood*, for *scrofulous affections*, etc.

• **Paris**, 22, rue Drouot, 22, **Paris.**

*LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.*
BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

## DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

(Laureate of the Institute of France).

DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses of all kinds.*

## DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize)

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

## MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

CLIN ET Co., PHARMACISTS, PARIS.

The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

A Laxative and Refreshing Fruit Lozenge most agreeable to take, does not interfere with business and pleasure.

## TAMAR
## INDIEN
## GRILLON

FOR

**CONSTIPATION,**

Hæmorrhoids,

Bile, Headache,

Loss of Appetite,

Gastric & Intestinal

Troubles.

Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.
E. GRILLON, 69, Queen Str., Cheapside, London

## JEWELLERY.

THE JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the First Class London Manufacture and Quality only. By the careful selection of Novelties, characterised by elegance, neatness and taste, they trust to confirm and extend that large share of the public patronage in connection with which they have been favoured during the past half century.

### GOLD JEWELLERY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BELCHER RINGS | from Rs. 25 0 to 50 0 | PENCIL CASES | from Rs. 16 0 to 100 8 |
| BOLT RINGS | ,, 5 0 to 10 0 | PENS | ,, 3 8 to 14 0 |
| BRACELETS | ,, 40 0 to 500 0 | PEN and PENCIL CASES | ,, 30 0 to 100 0 |
| BROOCH & EARRINGS | ,, 36 0 to 300 0 | SCARF PINS | ,, 5 4 to 60 0 |
| BROOCHES | ,, 20 0 to 150 0 | SCARF RINGS | ,, 20 0 to 40 0 |
| BROOCH PENDANTS and EARRINGS | ,, 180 0 to 300 0 | SHIRT FRONT STUDS | ,, 8 8 to 150 0 |
| BUCKLE RINGS | ,, 18 0 to 50 0 | SHIRT FRONT STUDS and COLLAR STUDS | ,, 18 0 to 30 0 |
| CHAINS | ,, 28 0 to 200 0 | SIGNET RINGS | ,, 28 0 to 60 0 |
| COLLARETTES | ,, 120 0 to 280 0 | SLEEVE LINKS | ,, 20 0 to 50 0 |
| COLLAR STUDS | ,, 7 0 to 12 0 | SNAKE RINGS | ,, 20 0 to 100 0 |
| COMPASSES | ,, 25 0 to 38 0 | SOLITAIRES | ,, 20 0 to 40 0 |
| CROSSES | ,, 36 0 to 50 0 | STUD EARRINGS | ,, 20 0 to 80 0 |
| DIAMOND RINGS | ,, 80 0 to 350 0 | STUDS and LINKS | ,, 40 0 to 60 0 |
| EARSTUDS | ,, 20 0 to 200 0 | TOOTH PICKS | ,, 14 0 to 20 0 |
| KEEPER RINGS | ,, 16 0 to 30 0 | WEALEMEFNA | ,, 30 0 to 40 0 |
| LOCKETS | ,, 36 0 to 300 0 | WEDDING RINGS | ,, 18 0 to 28 0 |
| MIZPAH RINGS | ,, 16 0 to 30 0 | WHISTLES | ,, 36 0 to 50 0 |
| NECKLETS | ,, 63 0 to 300 0 | WEDDING PRESENTS | ,, 10 0 to 1,000 0 |
| NECKLETS & LOCKETS | ,, 110 0 to 600 0 | | |

### SILVER JEWELLERY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALBERT CHAINS | from Rs. 10 0 to 20 0 | LADIES' CHAINS | from Rs. 8 0 to 20 0 |
| BANGLES | ,, 3 0 to 12 0 | LOCKETS | ,, 7 0 to 24 0 |
| BELCHER RINGS | ,, 5 0 to 7 0 | NECKLETS | ,, 16 0 to 65 0 |
| BRACELETS | ,, 14 0 to 40 0 | NECKLETS & LOCKETS | ,, 24 0 to 90 0 |
| BROOCHES | ,, 4 0 to 14 0 | PENCIL CASES | ,, 4 8 to 12 0 |
| BROOCH and EARRINGS | ,, 8 0 to 25 0 | PEN and PENCIL CASES | ,, 8 8 to 14 0 |
| BROOCH PENDANTS | ,, 11 0 to 16 0 | SCARF PINS | ,, 1 0 to 10 0 |
| BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS | ,, 20 0 to 25 0 | SCARF RINGS | ,, 6 0 to 8 8 |
| COLLARETTES | ,, 36 0 to 54 0 | SHIRT FRONT STUDS | ,, 3 8 to 6 0 |
| EARRINGS | ,, 5 0 to 12 0 | SLEEVE LINKS | ,, 5 8 to 8 0 |
| EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES | ,, 9 8 to 11 8 | SMELLING BOTTLES | ,, 20 0 to 100 0 |
| IVORY & SILVER PENCIL CASES | ,, 5 0 to 7 8 | SOLITAIRES | ,, 4 8 to 10 0 |
| | | STUDS and LINKS | ,, 8 0 to 12 0 |
| | | TOOTH PICKS | ,, 2 0 to 4 0 |

### SILVER WARE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOUQUET HOLDERS | from Rs. 46 0 to 60 0 | MATCH BOXES | from Rs. 6 12 to 30 0 |
| CARD CASES | ,, 30 0 to 60 0 | MUGS | ,, 60 0 to 80 0 |
| CHILD'S KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, RING and CORALS and BALES | ,, 140 0 | NAPKIN RINGS, each | ,, 16 0 to 20 0 |
| CHRISTENING MUGS | ,, 60 0 to 100 0 | POCKET FRUIT KNIVES | ,, 6 0 to 9 0 |
| CIGAR CASES | ,, 80 0 to 100 0 | SALT SELLARS, 4 and 6 in CASE | ,, 90 0 to 180 0 |
| CIGARETTE CASES | ,, 27 0 to 70 0 | SUGAR BASINS | ,, 75 0 to 100 0 |
| FORK and SPOON | ,, 28 0 to 40 0 | TEA SETS | ,, 250 0 to 320 0 |
| KNIFE, FORK and SPOON | ,, 48 0 to 70 0 | TEA SPOONS (6 in case) | ,, 45 0 to 60 0 |
| | | TOBACCO BOXES | ,, 45 0 to 60 0 |

PRESENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000,
ON SALE BY

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

## FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

## CHLORODYNE

**CURES** FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR ALL INDIA: N. T. ATKINS, Allahabad.

**Rs. 80.** **Rs. 80.**

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

18-Inch Dial. 18-Inch Dial.

OFFICE CLOCKS.

Pendulum works, best possible quality, striking hours and half-hours on a gong of deep, sonorous sound. The cases have been built specially to our own design for the Indian climate. They are made of seasoned hard wood, and will be found dust-proof.

The same Clock, with 12-inch Dial, Rs. 60.

**Rs. 80.** GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS. **Rs. 80**

## FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

## LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

*In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—*

Lea & Perrins

*without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.*

*Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.*

## "CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's CARLTON TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Years Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

**CAUTION.**—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

**RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.**
**CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.**

## PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

### SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

**Iron Full Concert Grand.** OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 70 ,,

**Square Piano.** SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 36 ,,

**Sympathetic Square.** Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 38 ,,

### JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

**Iron Concert Grand.** PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 95 ,,

**Horizontal Boudoir Grand.** 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.

ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 73 ,,

**Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model.** 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.

ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 68 ,,

**The Indian Model Cottage.** 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.

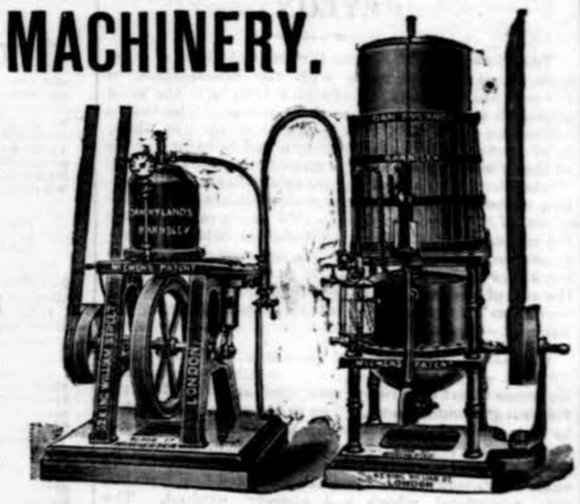
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. ,, 50 ,,

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL.

## SODA WATER MACHINERY.

(McEWEN'S PATENT.)
THE MOST ECONOMICAL and
BEST IN THE WORLD.
SAVES 30 per cent. in Materials.
50 per cent. in Power.
Occupies half the usual space, specially adapted for exportation.

McEWEN'S PATENT
**RAPID PARAGON FILLER.**
Only Filler which has obtained TWO GOLD MEDALS.
OVER 2,250 ALREADY SOLD
SOLE MAKER—
**DAN RYLANDS,**
**Barnsley, England.**
CATALOGUES FREE.



## LAMPS * LAMPS * LAMPS

ALL KINDS OF
KEROSINE OIL
**LAMPS,**
**STORMPROOF.**

*SAFETY*
*KEROSINE-OIL*
150° *F.T.*
(best quality).

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
late THEODOR KNAUST,
BOMBAY,
Fort, Medows Street, 28.

ALL KINDS OF
KEROSINE OIL
**LANTERNS,**
**STORMPROOF.**

*KEROSINE-OIL*
*COOKING-STOVES.*

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
late THEODOR KNAUST,
BOMBAY,
Fort, Medows Street, 28.

*CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS FREE ON APPLICATION.*

## DINNEFORD'S

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

## MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
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## NOTICES.

### INDIA—ENGLAND—SCOTLAND—IRELAND.

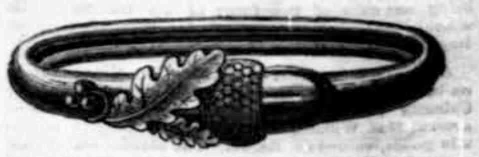
*We exhibit below Sketches of three Gold Bangles illustrating:—*

INDIA, by the Lotus;
ENGLAND, by the Oak;
SCOTLAND, by the Thistle;
IRELAND, by the Shamrock.

These Bangles are on the spring principle, and require no joint nor snap. They are prepared in rich dead yellow gold, are supplied in Morocco cases, at Rs. 60 each, Cash.

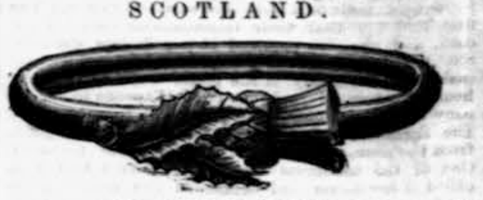
"SOUVENIR OF IND."
NEW INDIAN BANGLE.
REPRESENTING
THE LOTUS,
THE
*National Flower of India.*
ILLUSTRATION OF THIS BANGLE SENT ON APPLICATION.

ENGLAND.



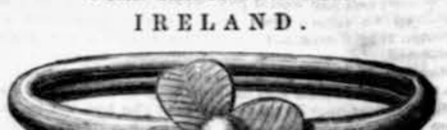
GOLD ACORN BANGLE.

SCOTLAND.



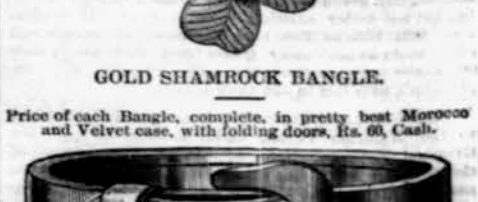
GOLD THISTLE BANGLE.

IRELAND.

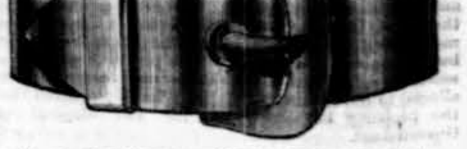


GOLD SHAMROCK BANGLE.

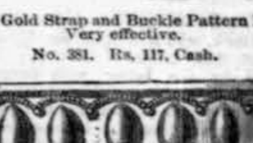
Price of each Bangle, complete, in pretty best Morocco and Velvet case, with folding doors, Rs. 60, Cash.



A new all Gold Strap and Buckle Pattern Bracelet.
Very effective.
No. 381. Rs. 117, Cash.



No. 377. A neat all Gold Bracelet, Rs. 63, Cash.



No. 5012.
New Gold Horseshoe Brooch, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
Rs. 45, Cash.

Rs. 4. Cash.
A New Silver "Fichu" Brooch,
Gold Do. Rs. 40, Cash.
For fichu, lace, "cloud" or bonnet strings.
This style is much worn now.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
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RAMPART ROW.

July 22, 1887.

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